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M. S. BOAK, Business Manager.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday.

The Senate Calls for Information as to the Public Debt.

Apportionment Bill to be Considered To-day.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 25, 1872.

SENATE.

Senator Wadell, of the Fifth District, Republican, was sworn in.

The bill regulating service of notice of protest in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which allows such notices to be deposited in the nearest postoffice as sufficient notice, was reported negatively.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham, securing tenants, under-tenants and parties in possession the right to appeal from Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to Common Pleas.

Mr. Anderson, joint resolution appointing a committee of three from each house to inquire into the propriety of removing the capital of the State. He wanted the resolution considered, but Mr. Mumma objected, and the motion fell.

Mr. Humphreys, incorporating the Suburban Railway Company, corporators H. R. Montgomery, John L. Woodworth, E. T. Scott; also, repealing the act repealing the fifteenth section of the act relating to elections, approved in 1871, so far as relates to West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Mount Washington and Ormsby; also, incorporating the Columbia Conduit.

The Apportionment Bill.

The Congressional apportionment bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Pressure for Investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution requesting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to inform the Senate what amount of the public debt has been redeemed since the 1st day of May last past, the amount redeemed in each month, the amount of unexpended balance in the hands of the Commissioners at present time, and the amount of overdue loans remaining unpaid. Passed.

The General Appropriation Bill

Was then taken up, the question arose on restoring the private charities struck out by the Senate Committee, and many propositions were made, some for the purpose of weighing down the bill with this class of appropriations. Among the amendments offered were, by Mr. Anderson, $5,000 for the Sheltering Arms of Allegheny, and by Mr. Graham for $5,000 for the House of Mercy, Pittsburgh. Pending discussion adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Taylor, authorizing the payment into the city treasury of all fees collected by officers of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Edwards, repealing the act incorporating the East Liberty and Township Plank Road Company.

MUDDLED MEXICO.

Juarez Again at the Top of the Heap—The Revolution Receives Its Death Blow—Gen. Rocha Defeats and Gobbles a Whole Revolutionary Army—The War Almost Ended—Anarchy Commenced—Honors to Americans.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, *via* HAVANA, March 25.—The government forces are triumphing over the revolutionists. Gen. Rocha has driven them out of the cities of Aguas, Calientas, Lagos and Zacatecas, and relieved the troops at San Luis Potosi. In a battle on the second Gen. Rocha, with 6,000 troops, defeated the united revolutionary forces, numbering 9,000 men, killing and wounding 700 and capturing 7,000 men and all their artillery except three guns. The revolutionists retreated toward Fresnillo and Xeres, being pursued by Gen. Rocha. Gen. Rocha's victory is a death blow to the revolutionary projects, but anarchy will prevail for a long time.

General Negrete, with 1,000 men, keeps the States of Puebla, Hidalgo and Thascala in constant alarm by his acts of vandalism. He avoids open engagements, and with his troops attacks defenseless towns, haciendas, and railroad trains. On the 2d he attacked a working party on the Apizco railroad, consisting of the paymaster, employees and laborers, returned on the fourth and kidnapped John Quinn, the superintendent. On the 8th and 9th he attacked several pulqui trains destroying the freight.

Gen. Rocha is accused of shooting a number of prisoners. President Juarez receives the congratulations of the press at the capital. Wm. C. Bryant and Wm. H. Hurlburt have received many honorary and ovations at the capital from various associations. They leave for Vera Cruz on the 20th, the Government furnishing a special escort of one hundred men. Martial law exists in twelve States.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Pact Between Costa Rica, Honduras Guatemala and Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The pact of the Central American Union, composed of the states of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, signed on the 17th of February, contains an engagement to preserve intact the autonomy and integrity of Central American territory; provides that other than a Republican form of government shall never be established; that disputes between members shall be settled by the mediation of others; that rebellion in either country is treason against all; that the duration of the presidential term in all the republics shall be uniform without immediate reelection; that no one can be a slave within Central American territory, and a Central American becoming the owner of slaves in another country loses his nationality and the protection of the laws; that a citizen of either Republic acquires the rights of citizenship in all the others by the mere expression of the wish before any government authority; and that the right of asylum is recognized for emigrants or political exiles from any part of the world. The construction of telegraphs and national highways, establishment of mail steamers, and excavation of an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua, and the National Congress, which meets May 17th at Hamoro in Salvador, are provided for, and the death penalty for political crimes is abolished. Nicaraxua has not signed the pact, but is expected to do so.

Homicide at Plymouth, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., March 25, 1872.

This morning about nine o'clock, a shooting affray occurred, which terminated in the death of one Laur, a draygman of this place. He was passing the auction store of C. & J. Kern, when the latter and himself got into a dispute about the hauling of some goods. It finally came to blows. Laur struck Kern and staggered him back a few feet. He then turned on a clerk of Kern's and was just in the act of striking him, when Kern drew a revolver and fired three shots at Laur, only one taking effect. The ball entered his left side below the heart. He staggered back a few paces, and sank down. Two of the bystanders carried him into a store, where he died within a few minutes afterwards. Laur was a young man about twenty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children in poor circumstances. Kern is now under arrest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Miss Francis Tyler, of Quincy, Mich., committed suicide at a Detroit hotel Sunday night, by taking arsenic.

On the night of the 21st inst. the house of Sandy Clayton, in Lawrence, Kansas, was burned, and Clayton and his three sons, aged fourteen, eight and four years, perished in the flames. Mrs. Clayton and an infant were also severely burned, the former of whom will probably die.

Christopher C. Cooper, Jr., was shot and killed in a saloon at Eureka, Missouri, Sunday night.

The *Inter-Ocean* appeared in Chicago yesterday in place of the *Republican*. J. Young Scammon, assuming the responsibility of its conduct. It will be a Grant organ.

A speculator has leased a lot on Wabash avenue, near Madison street, Chicago, on which he will erect an observatory two hundred feet high, to be furnished with refreshment rooms, an elevator and telescope.

The monster engine for the Chicago water works, to cost $200,000, and to be completed in July, is now being placed in position.

The freight transfer question at Omaha and Council Bluffs is still unsettled.

The case of the State of Missouri, respondent, vs. Missouri State Lottery, appellant, has been decided in favor of the appellant.

It is stated that McKee and Houser, lately of the *Missouri Democrat*, will shortly issue a new paper in St. Louis. The required amount of stock has been subscribed, and the *Staatszeitung*, a Republican German paper, has been or will be purchased by order to secure low-based Press reports and give the new paper a good send off.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Case of the United States against the Builder of the Ram Stonewall Appealed.

LONDON, March 25.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as Under Secretary.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* relates the proceedings in the suit of the United States against Armand, the ship-builder of Bordeaux, in 1868, to recover damages for the depredations committed by the ram Stonewall which escaped from Bordeaux. The case having then been decided in favor of the defendant by the tribunal of the Seine, Mr. Washburne has now carried an appeal to the Court of Cassation.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ROME, March 25.—It is stated that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, while on his recent visit to this country, examined the Italian army system. Before departing he advised the reorganization on the Prussian plan.

MADRID, March 25.—The Electoral Committee of the Ministerial party, after a canvass of the political field, concludes that the approaching election for the Cortes will result in the choice of one hundred and fifty Unionists and one hundred and seventy of the Sagosta Progressionists to Congress and the lower branch of the Cortes.

LONDON, March 25.—The armor-plated ram Thunderer was launched to-day. The Thunderer is a turret vessel, and will carry four guns, each weighing thirty-five tons.

MADRID, March 25.—Notwithstanding the refusal of Don Eguarteo to become a candidate for the Cortes, he has been nominated for a member of that body from the city of Madrid.

PARIS, March 25.—*L'Opinione Nationale* states that a literary convention between the United States and France has been concluded by Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and Count De Remusat, French Foreign Minister, and it now awaits ratification.

MADRID, March 25.—It is reported that the frigates Gerona and Arapiles, now in the West Indies, have been ordered to Venezuela to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to the Spanish Consul.

There are apprehensions that the International will attempt to interfere with the elections in Catalonia.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamers Nevada, Westphalia, Brittania and Ohio have arrived out.

MOVILLE, March 25.—The steamship St. Patrick, from Portland, has arrived.

LONDON, March 25—2:30 P. M.—Consols, money 93¼; account 93⅝@93⅞. American bonds—5-20s, 92; 5-20s, 92½; 10-40s, 91½; 7-30s, 91; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 59f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11d. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork 76s. Corn 28s 9d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

ADVICES BY MAIL.

NEW YORK, March 25.—English mail advices say that the claimant in the Tichborne case might, if he choose, apply for a new trial, but that could only be granted on the payment of costs amounting to at least £90,000. The sporting aspect of the case stands thus: Bets on the general issue are off, as a non-suit did not decide anything.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that sham diamonds have been sent to the colony from Birmingham.

The illness of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist, was very sudden, having lasted only from midnight Saturday to 1:30 Sunday morning.

No legal assistance has been given either by his friends or under authority of the Attorney General to Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of Queen Victoria, on the plea that he was insane, whatever at his conduct. If he plead insanity on trial, he will go to the insane asylum for life, and if he be found guilty, will probably be sentenced to penal servitude for life, with the additional penalty of flogging.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1872.

SENATE.

The tariff bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of considering bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that the tariff bill should be taken up again at one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN said that as this day had been assigned for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce, he would not oppose the motion. Besides, he was somewhat at a loss to know what to do about the tariff. There seemed to be some uncertainty throughout the country as to the effect of the vote on Friday to make tea and coffee free, and if the Senate had definitely made up its mind to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, the best course would be to pass the House bill for that purpose. If that were done, then perhaps it might be advisable to postpone further action on the tariff until the House tariff bill should be passed.

Mr. SCOTT said it was important that the tea and coffee question should be settled at once, and asked Mr. Chandler to consent to lay aside the bills of his committee informally, so that the Senate might amend the House bill by fixing the time when it should go into operation, and then pass it.

Mr. CHANDLER said he preferred to go on with the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.

The following bills were considered and passed: Relative to the entry and clearance of ferry boats and of bonded cars passing from one State to another through a foreign or contiguous territory; to establish a collection district at Duluth, Minn., and to make St. Paul, Minn., a port of entry; for the enlargement of the St. Mary's Falls canal; to extend the customs and navigation laws over Alaska and adjacent waters and islands acquired by the United States; authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at or near Evansville and Mount Vernon, Indiana; a bill appropriating $70,000 to deepen the St. Clair Flats canal to sixteen feet; amending the act to declare the bridge of the New Orleans, Chattanooga and Mobile Railroad Company a post route; to amend the act to regulate the consular and diplomatic system of the United States; increasing the salaries of various consulates, including London, Paris and Havana; to amend the act for the protection of American citizens who may discover deposits of guano; authorizing the steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports.

The bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and other countries in Asia was taken up, but pending consideration the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Much of the morning hour was consumed in dilatory motions to prevent a vote on Mr. HOOPER'S supplementary civil rights bill.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

The rules were suspended and the Senate bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children, to secure homesteads on the public lands, was agreed to.

A joint resolution was reported, providing for a colossal statue of Admiral Farragut, to be erected in Farragut Square, Washington City, the Secretary of the Navy to contract for such statue at a cost not exceeding $20,000. Passed.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, the steamboat bill for the better protection of life and property on board steam vessels, was made the special order for Thursday next.

Adjourned.

OIL FREIGHTS.

Meeting of Railway Men, Producers and Refiners in New York—A Satisfactory Arrangement Made.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A conference was held to-day between Col. Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Central, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, representing the New York Central, and Col. Philips, representing the Allegheny Valley Railroads, and deputations of oil refiners and producers and the New York and Boston petroleum associations, in reference to the freight question. The negotiations were secret, but it is understood a satisfactory arrangement was perfected.

It was agreed that all arrangements for the shipment of oil from and after this date shall be on the basis of perfect equality to all shippers, producers and refiners, and that no rebates, drawbacks or other arrangements of any character shall be made or allowed that will give any party the slightest difference in rates or discrimination of any character whatever. The rates are to be fixed at $1 65 from Oildom to Boston; $1 50 to New York; $1 35 to Baltimore per barrel for refined oil, benzine, &c.; $1 50 from Cleveland to New York, $1 35 from the same to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1 50 on crude oil to Boston, $1 35 to New York, $1 20 to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 50 cents to Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The rates are not to be changed, except on ninety days' notice to the President of the Producers' Union.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—In the Senate a bill allowing the Ohio Life Insurance Companies to loan on their policies was passed. A resolution for *sine die* adjournment on the second Tuesday of April, after a long discussion, was laid on the table.

In the House bills were introduced to regulate the putting up, inspection and sale of fish; to provide that road taxes may be paid in money or labor; to prevent catching fish with seines between December 1st and February 1st; to authorize township trustees to levy additional taxes for general purposes; to establish boards of control, who shall have general supervision over all money matters pertaining to county affairs, and also shall stand as it were between the county commissioners and the county funds; to allow widows or minor children, in settlement of estates, to select five hundred dollars worth of property to be exempt from appraisement.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF

To Stop at Tea and Coffee.

Resignation of Minister Curtin.

A Guess at His Future Political Course.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Bill to Prevent Discriminations by Common Carriers Against any Locality.

What Cameron Thinks of the Admission of McClure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1872.

The Tariff.

It is now pretty certain that the Senate will pass the House tea and coffee bill, which is docketed on the Senate calendar. Mr. Sherman indicated his desire for this policy to-day, and Mr. Scott gave notice that he would call up this bill to-morrow. Such action is regarded as likely to put an end to any further general tariff reduction during the present session. Mr. Sherman has lost all interest in the bill reported from his committee, and consented to-day to allow it to go over as unfinished business.

Sickles to Return to Spain.

It is now stated that Minister Sickles will return to Spain, and, at the special request of the President, will remain there until his successor is determined upon.

Mr. Curtin's Resignation.

It is stated, will be brought with him. It is claimed in reliable quarters that Curtin will unite with the anti-Administration Republicans in Pennsylvania.

Railroad Monopolies to be Investigated.

The House Committee on Commerce, at its meeting to-day, ordered the appointment of a sub-committee to investigate and report upon railroad monopolies and combinations, as contemplated by resolutions of inquiry introduced early in the session by Mr. Shellabarger.

More Bridges over the Ohio.

Among the batch of bills reported by Chandler to-day, on behalf of the Senate commerce committee, subsequently passed, were two providing for the construction of bridges across the Ohio river at Evansville and Mount Vernon, Ind. They provide that the bridges to be constructed shall be forty feet above high water, the main bridge to be built of iron, and have a span of four hundred feet.

The Asiatic Scheme.

Hon. Ben Eggleston's Asiatic commercial money coining scheme was also posted, and in the absence of nearly the entire House, could have passed, but for Morrill's objection, which threw it over. This is substantially the same bill that was so unmercifully treated in the House last week.

The Chicago Relief Bill

will not be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means until Thursday next. Delegations representing the lumber interests having arrived from Wisconsin and Michigan, and demanded to be heard against the bill, the committee have agreed to this request, and have set apart Wednesday for a hearing, when two hours will be divided between those delegations and Senator Ferry, the author of the bill. Charles Murphy, of Jonesville, Michigan, son of W. W. Murphy, formerly Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has now been discovered to be the author of the slanderous letters in a Michigan paper on Trumbull and other independent Republicans. Murphy is an appointee of Senator Chandler's, and is employed in the Secretary's division of the Treasury Department.

Bill to Regulate Transportation.

Mr. McCrary to-day introduced in the House a bill to forbid discrimination by railroad and transportation companies against the business of any particular locality, the penalty being a fine of five hundred dollars for the first and one thousand for the second offense, one-half the amount to go to the injured parties. Railroads and other common carriers are required to publish in at least one newspaper in each State, before January 1st, 1873, their scale of transportation charges, under penalty of one thousand dollars.

Redemption of Five-Twenties.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received for redemption about $140,000,000 of the five-twenty called bonds, interest on the last $20,000,000 of which ceased March 20th. There are still outstanding some nine or ten millions of the called bonds on which the interest ceased last December.

Arguments to be Heard.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs will to-morrow fix the time for hearing arguments of the railroad companies which desire to cross the Indian Territory.

The State of Deseret.

The bill for the admission of the State of Deseret was not presented in the House to-day, the official return of the recent territorial election upon the adoption of the constitution not having been received. The Salt Lake delegation in this city, both Mormon and Gentile, is steadily enlarging, and the interests of both sides in the decision of the Supreme Court upon the validity of the Bill of Attainder, which is expected next Monday without fail, is intense. The trial of Brigham Young has been postponed until the return of Judge McKean. Brigham is to-day a prisoner and a closely guarded prisoner in his own house, from which has not emerged for more than five months.

The Tobacco Tax.

Representative Platt, of Virginia, did not introduce his new motion to-day in the House that the tax on tobacco be made uniform at sixteen cents per pound. He made a canvass of the members, and discovered that he could not even get a majority vote, let alone the two-thirds which is necessary to suspend the rules for the purpose. The free lumber bill also was postponed for the present, as there was not an opportunity to get it in to-day.

The McClure Gray Case.

A dispatch received here to-night from Harrisburg indicates that the committee from the Pennsylvania Legislature in the contested election case in the State Senate to-day agreed to report in favor of McClure, and will submit their report to-morrow. The House now stands sixteen Republicans and sixteen Democrats, with McClure, independent Republican. Cameron says in regard to this decision, that it will seriously affect the administration prospects in that State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1872.

COST OF MAINTAINING VESSELS AT SAN DOMINGO.

The Secretary of the Navy informs the Senate that the expenses of vessels employed on the coast of San Domingo since the beginning of negotiations for the annexation of Dominica amount to $100,620, and are no greater than if they had been in service elsewhere in the West Indies, and that nine or ten vessels is the usual number employed in waters adjacent to the West Indies.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the part of the sundry civil expence appropriation bill relating to light houses. The amount recommended for light houses will be about $850,000. The estimates of the department were for about two million dollars.

DEATH.

Col. Holmes Colbert, representative of the Chickasaw Nation, died in Ohio City yesterday of typhoid pneumonia.

INCREASE IN REVENUES.

An official statement shows the increase in the revenues on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, income, gas and stamps, between the 1st of September, 1871, and January, 1872, compared with the same period the previous year, of $4,087,892, against a decrease from exempt articles and occupations of $6,739,617.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OUT OF MONEY.

An official communication from Gen. Whittlesley, temporarily in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, says that the law abolishing the bureau requires the continuance of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, and the payment of bounty, prize money, &c., to colored soldiers, sailors and marines in every part of the country, and that the total amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, is $165,000. This is $100,000 less than the Commissioner asked for. Every effort has been made to bring the expenditure within the amount appropriated by reducing the number of agents and clerks to the lowest possible point consistent with the proper execution of the law, but now the funds are nearly exhausted. Should all bills and claims be paid at the end of this month, only about $1,000 would remain.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of the committee appointed to examine the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Their report shows that a very thorough examination of the Treasurer's office was made, and its condition is in most essential particulars satisfactory. The Secretary of the Treasury then proceeds to explain several deficiencies in the treasurer's accounts, arising from the defalcations of two clerks, Johnson and Merden, aggregating $49,000, and a further deficiency of $11,500 not recovered from a package of $40,000 stolen from the division of issues about two years ago, with other discrepancies to the amount of $100 arising from the loss of Congress, &c., from all of which the committee think the Treasurer should be relieved by act of coupons. He continues:

With the exceptions mentioned and several cash items hereinafter referred to, as reported by the Comptroller, the cash and cash assets correspond in amount to the aggregate represented by the books of the office. It appears, however, there is a deficiency of coin as called for by the books of $633,373. This was presented by an excess of currency of $223,467, and by the deficiencies before mentioned, with the exception of that arising from the dishonesty of Johnson. The explanation of this excess of currency and deficiency of coin may be found in document No. 3, accompanying the reports of the committee, which shows that the difference is not the result of dishonesty, but of an erroneous classification of entries on the books of the office. The cash items referred to as rejected by the Comptroller are explained to consist of defaced, defective and partially burned notes and securities paid by the interior teller, some by order of Secretary Boutwell and some by order of his predecessors. Part of the funds of the box of miscellaneous contents enumerated among the assets of the office also consist of similar defective securities and notes, and the Secretary recommends that Congress give relief to the Treasurer by allowing these discrepancies in the accounts. He further also recommends that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or distribute as waste such securities among the four-cent special deposits now in charge of the Treasurer as may be valuable, subject to any valid claims that may hereafter be made, and to destroy such of them as may be worthless. The Secretary's letter concludes as follows: "Upon the whole, the result reached by the committee is such as to justify the expression of opinion that the business of the Treasury has been well conducted, and that the losses in the aggregate are very insignificant as compared with the transactions of the office."

PERSONAL.

Jno. Albert Bright, a son of the distinguished English statesman, John Bright, was on the floor of the House to-day, and introduced to the Speaker and many members of the House.

ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the New York Associated Press, respecting the origin of the dispatch from Paris, February 9, about the alleged action of the Assembly's committee on sporting arms, &c.

Messrs. Littlejohn, Prentiss, Riley and Starbuck were examined as to the delivery of arms for France on board the steamer Lafayette at Erie in November, 1870. Col. Squire, in explanation of former testimony, said the arms sold by the parties he represented were delivered in New York to the French agent, Gen. Frossard. After the arms were delivered to the vessel responsibility ceased, and they called on the Consul for commissions. The witness was ordered by Mr. Pennington to bring the books of French Government, and add to the price five per cent. for commissions. He purchased 10,000 rifles and 1,000 pistols subsequently passed and shipped them to France. This was among the last shipments to that country. Adjourned.

THE ROBINSON COMMITTEE.

The House special committee to investigate the charges of irregularities in the Navy Department met this evening. Mr. Voorhees declines serving on the committee on account of business engagements. Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Diana, said that Admiral Porter be summoned. It was so ordered. Adjourned.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Will hold a meeting in this city early in May, after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, to fix the time and place for the holding of the National Democratic Convention. It is supposed by leading Democrats here that the time will be the Fourth of July, and the place St. Louis.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling from the lower lakes to North Carolina and eastward to the Atlantic, the area of rain will extend northeastward over the New England States during to-night; a rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will extend from the Upper Missouri Valley eastward over the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley and Western Pennsylvania, and over the Southern States very generally during to-night and on Tuesday morning, and over the Middle States on Tuesday.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, has written a letter accepting the office of Vice President of the Central Grant Club of that State, in which he says: "Having had the honor of declaring the vote of 77,000 majority of the voters of Massachusetts, as the President of her Electoral College, in favor of the original election of General Grant to the chief magistracy, I feel bound to add that the general course of his administration has vindicated the wisdom of that choice. I have no occasion to seek through new and questionable measures for popularity at this place him, with any hope of thereby promoting the great interests of the country."

The Missouri *Republican* doubts whether it would be good policy for the Democratic National Convention to formally indorse and adopt the Cincinnati nominations, but thinks that the better plan would be to leave the whole question to each individual Democrat. It says: "While it might be inconsistent and even humiliating for a Democratic national convention to renominate or adopt an avowed Republican platform, however acceptable the accompanying platform might be, there would be no inconsistency nor impropriety in every one of the three million individual Democrats in the land casting his vote for that ticket."

The New York *Citizen* has very little hope of any considerable defection from the Republican party, and takes but little stock in the "Liberal" movement. It continues to fly the name of Hancock at its mast-head, and says:

"A war candidate is essential to the Democracy in order to shut the mouths of those who would raise the cry of traitor against every Democrat. The charge of disloyalty is untrue, but it has much foundation. To remove this taint, and consequently it is desirable to put forward a candidate who was conspicuous as the bravest of the brave among soldiers, while he was the truest of the true among Democrats—a candidate whose name is honored with the gallantry of our armies so long as the war lasted, as well as with submission to the laws so soon as the laws were reestablished."

"Since the New Hampshire election"—says the Democratic New York *World*—"Grant's nomination at Philadelphia is as certain as anything can be which still lies in the future. And if his partisans also carry Connecticut, the Cincinnati Convention will not be worth a row of pins.

Vaticinating on the obstacles to be overcome at the Cincinnati Conference and "the inharmonious views of the delegates composing it," the *Commercial* of that city is of opinion that "walking among eggs blindfolded, and with untrammeled feet, will be a trifle of delicacy compared with this political experiment."

The Labor Reformers seem to have forgotten an important feature in the usual routine of political conventions. After nominating Judge Davis and Governor Parker at Columbus, they dispersed without appointing a committee to wait on those gentleman and inform them of the fact; so that the nominees don't officially know that they are in the field at all.

Strong language is still occasionally indulged in by editors of the South. A leading journalist of Mobile plainly tells the embryonic elements of the Cincinnati conference that, if when they meet, they fail, "there will be no so much as a fourth class kangaroo to do reverence to the image, which only needs to be set flaring in the Democratic temple to make gods." This is rather mixed, but the disorganizers will probably understand what it means.

Senator Sumner was called upon by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* last Tuesday evening. "I found him," says G. A. T., "opening his evening mail and entirely alone, and, inquiring about his health, was assured that nothing of public or political moment troubled him. 'So,' said he, 'I am glad of it. I have not had much repose since I entered the Senate, and cannot see that mental action, agitation, or opposition does me harm."

A "veteran Republican" writes to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that, while he is a great admirer of President Grant, he wants to vote for a man who can say something. The "veteran" is informed that George Francis Train has not withdrawn his name as a universally available candidate.

Tammany seems to be earnest in its reform regeneration. Under the new enrollment every member must take the following iron-clad pledge:

I pledge myself to use my best endeavors, at all times, to support the nominations, election and appointment of honest and capable Democrats to all places of public trust; to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party; to protect the ballot box from fraud or violence; and to discountenance and bring to punishment all persons guilty of bribery and corruption in the administration of the national, State, county or municipal government.

A reporter has been interviewing Mr. Hesing—the leader of the German Republicans of the Northwest—on the subject of Mr. Carl Schurz, and gives the following in the columns of the Chicago *Tribune* as Mr. Hesing's opinion of the Missouri Senator:

"Every one knows my position in regard to Mr. Schurz. I can't see any use in repeating what I have often said in respect to that matter. I consider Mr. Schurz a very high-toned and honorable man, but I do believe that he is making a very great mistake in opposing the administration in the manner in which he does. We cannot afford to be delivered over to the Democracy, which I believe will be the final result of the course he is pursuing. That has been our opinion. I do not mean to say that I think that will be the final result of his course, but merely that that is the tendency of what he is doing."

Lincoln's Step-mother.

In the forthcoming life of Abraham Lincoln by Ward H. Lamon is this interesting passage concerning his step-mother, who always called him "Abe:"

Mrs. Lincoln was never able to speak of Abe's conduct to her without tears. In her interview with Mr. Herndon, when the sands of her life had nearly run out, she spoke with deep emotion of her own son, but said she thought that Abe was kinder, better, truer than the other. Even the mother's instinct was lost as she looked back over those long years of poverty and privation in the Indiana cabin, when Abe's grateful love softened the cares of her lot, and his great heart and giant frame were always at her command. "Abe was a poor boy," says she, "and I can say what scarcely one woman—a mother—can say in a thousand. Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him. I never gave him anything I required all my life. His mind and mine—what little I had—seemed to run together. He was here after he was elected President." (At this point the aged speaker turned away to weep, and then wiping her eyes with her apron, went on with the story.) "He was dutiful to me always. I think he loved me truly. I had a son John who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys; but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw, or expected to see. Both of them had died from my husband died. I did not want Abe to run for President; did not want him elected; was afraid somehow—felt it in my heart; and when he came down to see me, after he was elected President, I still felt that something told me that something would befall Abe, and that I should see him no more."

THE CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of Controller McGowan.

The annual report of R. J. McGowan, Esq., City Controller, which was presented to Councils in February last, and ordered to be printed, was laid on the desks of the members in pamphlet form, at the meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Controller prefaced his report as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the law governing this office, I herewith present a detailed report, based on the receipts and expenditures of the city for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1872, from which it appears that the gross receipts for the year, including the balance in Treasury, January 31st, 1871, and receipts from the sale of Water Bonds were..... $1,278,534 20

The disbursements for the same period, including water extension, were..... 1,190,151 14

Leaving a balance in Treasury, Feb. 1st, 1872, of..... $88,351 14

This amount will be insufficient to meet the demands which will be made upon the Treasurer before the taxes and other sources of revenue become available in June next, and I recommend a temporary loan for that purpose. The receipts for city and fire tax were estimated before the triennial assessment was completed, and are based on valuation of $20,000,000, but on the completion of the assessment it amounted to but $17,000,000, in consequence of which the estimate of receipts from these sources were in excess of the amount received.

There were losses sustained from several of the departments of the city, from which the revenues are obtained, the receipts not coming up to the estimates, the other sources from which receipts have exceeded the estimates, but the whole amount of the receipts fall short of the estimates, $88,134 56.

By economizing in disbursements some of the appropriations were not exhausted, and the deficiency thus met.

The Controller was directed, by an ordinance passed September 11th, 1871, to place upon the market water extension loan bonds amounting to $250,000, which have been disposed of as follows:

Sold for cash..... $148,000

Placed in municipal sinking fund temporarily..... 73,700

Due per order of Townsend Whelen & Co..... 300

Unsold..... 27,100

Making in all..... $250,000

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.

Received of sundry City Officers.. $	13,444 70
Received of Markets.....	41,667 18
Received of Passenger Railways.....	3,847 60
Received of Scales.....	3,426 99
Received of Wharves.....	12,168 56
Received of Mayor and Aldermen	25,282 03
Received of Interest.....	14,909 05
Received of Water Extension Bonds	253,000 00
Received of Vehicle License.....	21,013 75
Received of Grading and Paving, and amount refunded by various parties.....	52,799 54
Received of Taxes and Water Rents	502,671 74
Received of Sundry other Sources	18,023 53
Received of Balance February 1st, 1871.....	317,231 28
	$1,278,534 22

DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes refunded..... $	379 08
Commission for vehicle collections.....	525 34
Transfers to sinking fund.....	687 29
Warrants.....	1,188,509 46
Balance.....	88,351 14
	$1,278,534 22

BONDS AND OBLIGATIONS PAID IN 1871.

By municipal sinking fund..... $	84,641 07
By appropriation No. 28.....	21,000 00
By appropriation No. 29.....	1,250 00
By appropriation No. 26.....	3,000 00
Peebles township sinking fund..	136 79
	$110,027 86

SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES.

Old Municipal Bonds..... $	184,899 00
Lawrenceville Bonds.....	31,652 86
Fifth Avenue Market Property Bonds.....	65,000 00
House Bonds.....	25,000 00
Pittsburgh, Farmers & Mechanics Turnpike Bonds.....	40,000 00
Old Railroad Bonds, Uncompromised.....	63,000 00
Water Extension Bonds.....	964,000 00
Funded Debt Bonds.....	500,000 00
Compromise Railroad Bonds and Scrip.....	2,157,436 21
Floating.....	10,316 50
	$4,042,126 57

Miss Amanda Hartmann.

Readers will remember, that among the victims of the railroad accident at Conemaugh on Friday morning, was a young German lady from Baltimore, whose name had not been ascertained when the list of the killed and wounded was prepared. From the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* of Monday we learn that the unfortunate young lady was a daughter of Dr. Hartmann, pastor of the First German Protestant Church of Chicago. A few weeks ago she spent some time in this city on a visit to the family of her father's friend, the Rev. Mr. Weil,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.

A very general impression prevails that the new Constitution, under which Utah seeks admission as a State, provides for the abolishment of polygamy. The only passage in it, that can in any way be so construed, says no more than that "practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State are prohibited." How much that would amount to under Mormon interpretation is not worth reckoning.

Californian barriers of prejudice and exclusiveness are yielding to the process of law. The Supreme Court of that State has just decided that the levy of five dollars on every passenger who arrives there from a foreign port is unconstitutional and a direct infringement of the right of Congress to regulate commerce. This decision will open the doors wide for the heathen Chinee to enter in and bid defiance to the barbarous local laws which have heretofore proscribed him.

The decision of Secretary Robeson not to employ counsel during the investigation of the charges made against him, but to permit matters to take their own course, can hardly fail to strengthen the popular belief in his innocence. This decision is also understood to fully accord with the preferences of the President concerning the matter; who holds that the best course which any accused officer, conscious of his integrity, can pursue, is to waive all technicalities in his favor and give the accuser the fullest possible swing.

One of the Chicago aldermen, who was convicted of receiving bribes and sent to prison, has been, through his friends, bringing much pressure for a pardon to bear on Governor Palmer. The petitioners were rather taken aback when that excellent magistrate told them, that every circumstance they had urged in favor of a pardon afforded the strongest reasons for enforcing the fullest penalty of the law. In a government like ours, he said, a "man elected to a public station who so acts as to destroy the confidence of the people is a far more dangerous criminal than the one who takes a suit of clothes to cover his nakedness, or a loaf of bread to satisfy his hunger." The Governor could not understand why the alderman, a man of means with an interesting family, should corruptly accept money; but he believed that "an intelligent man, with the strong motive of a loving wife and innocent children to restrain him, who is convicted of such an offense is pre-eminently a suitable object for punishment."

The views of the distinguished Austrian statesman, Count Von Beust, with reference to the Alabama question, are similar to those entertained by his great German contemporary, Bismarck. He does not believe that any trouble will arise between the two countries on the subject; and the correctness of this opinion becomes the more probable the longer and more coolly the matter is considered. The reply of Lord Granville to the dispatch of Secretary Fish, now on its way here, is also said to leave the door wide open for an amicable settlement of all the points in dispute, and to indicate a method for the complete and satisfactory execution of the treaty. It is safe, therefore, to assume that so far as popular sentiment is concerned, the storm is fully over, and that the only possible danger there was at any time of hostile feeling in either nation has passed away. The apparent indifference which, according to our yesterday's telegrams, prevails among public men in Washington touching the treaty, is doubtless the result of this well-grounded confidence that England will ultimately accede to our view of the case, and that everything will come out right in the end.

An attempt is about to be made to absorb the Indians and compel them to assimilate with our national life, by the introduction of a bill into Congress declaring all Indians now within the domains of the United States citizens, entitled to the same rights and sustaining the same obligations under the laws as any other persons. The plan long ago adopted and heretofore regularly practised, of regarding the Indian tribes as foreign powers, to be treated with by accredited commissioners, is in many respects faulty and objectionable; and perhaps there is no good reason why, when the aggressive march of our pioneer civilization brings us to their borders, they should not be dealt with like any other holders of real estate. Certain it is that many of the treaties which have heretofore been made with them have somehow or other been bargained aside without the slightest scruple on our part whenever the exigencies of the country seemed to call for the invasion or absorption of their reservations. Perhaps the abolition of these, and the consequent industrial compulsions which would rest upon the race, might assist to solve the vexatious problem touching the President's plan of throwing around them the safeguards and obligations of humane and impartial legislation, of more than its present avail.

City Councils held a regular session yesterday afternoon, and the proceedings are here with printed. The election of a City Engineer, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Moore, was postponed for two weeks. This office is now regarded, and justly so, as one of the most important in the city, and the postponement was agreed upon for the purpose of giving Councils time to select an engineer fully qualified for the place. Councils concurred in the views expressed by the Coal Exchange, that the Legislature should not authorize any change in the charter of the Tripartite Bridge Company which may tend to interfere in the least with the free navigation of our rivers, and appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the Coal Exchange relative to this matter. In Common Council a resolution was passed protesting against the substitution of a wooden bridge for the wire suspension bridge over the Monongahela river at Smithfield street, and calling for the passage of a law prohibiting the erection of wooden bridges within the city limits unless by consent of Councils. This action will be fruitless, as the bridge company obtained, at the last session of the Legislature, the power to tear down the present structure and replace it with any kind of bridge which the stockholders might approve.

It is respectfully suggested that when two free trade newspapers, published within a stone's throw of each other, and each dealing with the same subject, undertake to convince the people of the country that they are grossly in error concerning a given matter, some other way of setting about it should be hit upon than that of flatly contradicting each other at the start. Thus, we yesterday quoted the New York *Economist* to the effect that "the large excess of supply of fleece wool, which can only be consumed in the production of fancy cassimeres, is fast harrying many producers on to bankruptcy." But now comes the New York *Express*, declaring that "the American wool of last year being consumed, the new Australian clip all taken up in Europe, all sources of supply for Ohio and Michigan wool now on the sheep's back, sixty-five to seventy-five cents a pound are offered, and farmers refuse to sell at those figures, demanding eighty and expecting to receive ninety cents and a dollar a pound." We leave the task of reconciling this "large excess of supply" and the enormous universal demand, to be settled by the journals in question. The process will doubtless prove interesting. But when the *Express* charges the present "wool famine" upon the protective tariff, and attributes the low prices of wool which prevailed in 1867-68, to the same cause, what becomes of the favorite—indeed the only—argument of the free traders, that the sole operation of the tariff is to put prices up for the benefit of the producer and to the cost of the consumer? If the imposition of the tariff caused that decline, would it not be a prudent stroke of policy to increase the duty on iron and steel, that the people might get those important articles at cheaper rates than now?

Remarking on the recent loss at sea of the famous clipper ship the "Great Republic," the St. Louis *Republican* indulges in some reflections concerning the renowned series of vessels of similar character constructed by her builder, and says:

"What glorious legends of commercial power cluster around that deserted ship-yard!—and what shall be thought of the party and the policy which have reduced that power to the level of the world's contempt?"

Now, it is by no means apparent that the commercial marine of the United States is in the pitiable condition suggested. That there is room for great improvement, and pressing necessity that means shall at once be used to produce it, is as much beyond question as that the party of which the *Republican* assumes to be an authoritative spokesman, the other day, by its representatives in Congress, set itself over in almost solid opposition to a measure expressly designed to revive and foster these important but languishing interests. Still, the plight of our mercantile navy is not wholly hopeless. "The party and the policy" which put the *Alabama* and her consort pirates on the seas, and drove so large a portion of our shipping to seek safety under a foreign flag," did not wreak all the ruin for which it hoped. Something is still left to us, and when the Democratic party shall profit by the advice of that sagacious and clear-seeing member of it—Hon. James Brooks—and come further to "array itself against the commerce and trade of the country," the era of deserted ship-yards will be about over. As to "what shall be thought of the party and the policy" which have brought the present condition of things to pass, must be left for the people to answer next fall. What they have heretofore thought concerning these matters, the possum policy pretty clearly shows.

LONGEVITY.

In his lately published "Recollections of Past Life," Sir Henry Holland, M.D., F. R. S., etc., mentions a discussion on the subject of longevity, in which he once took part at the Athenæum Club. The chief disputants on one side were Macaulay and Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who both affirmed their persuasion that no authentic record could be produced of life exceeding a hundred years. *Dr. Holland* maintained that in every age, country and race of men we had concurrent record of ages much exceeding a hundred, and this argument from testimony seemed to him confirmed by the analogy of the extreme diversities of human stature and weight. These diversities being as great in proportion as the many alleged excesses of age, the absence of anomalous instances of the latter would be in itself a greater anomaly than any of the ordinary examples of extreme longevity. Dr. Holland states that shortly before Sir G. Lewis's death he received a letter from him, in which he admitted having found an authentic case of life prolonged to 103 years. Indeed, there can be little doubt that Sir George Lewis carried skepticism to an extreme in this as in some other well-known instances. Dr. Holland, while allowing that the cases of Jenkins and the Countess of Desmond may be deemed apocryphal, thinks it not easy to put aside that of Thomas Parr, accredited by the celebrated Harvey, who examined his body after death. Parr lived to be nearly 150 years old. Dr. Webster, a member of the Royal Society, made a collection of examples of extreme longevity which he thought established on sufficient evidence, and from the social rank of some of the persons mentioned in his catalogue, it is hard to understand how there could have been any important mistake in the record. Several of Webster's cases reached nearly the age of 200, and so many of them survived their 130th year as to give some color of probability to what is said concerning "old Pinat," who died, a few weeks ago, in Kansas City. Neither he nor his neighbors pretended to know exactly how old he was, though nobody doubted that he was the oldest inhabitant. People sixty years old and more remembered him as a gray headed old man when they were children, and none of those who knew him seem to doubt that he was at least 134 years old. His proper name was Jacob Fournais and he was a French Canadian by birth. A French paper of Montreal, the *Opinion Publique*, gives an interesting account of him. The writer says that when he first became acquainted with Fournais, sixteen years ago, the old man enjoyed perfect health and the full use of his intellectual faculties. His memory was especially vigorous. "He told us," says the *Opinion*, "that he was working on a piece of land which he had bought near Quebec, when Wolf met with his death on the Plains of Abraham. This took place on the 14th of September, 1759, and from what he told us of his life before that date, we were convinced that at that time he was more than twenty-five years old. Thinking that he might be confounding Wolf with Montgomery—1775—we questioned him at length, but we saw clearly that he made no mistake; in fact, he recollected everything—names, places, incidents impossible to relate with more order and clearness." Having become a hunter and trapper in the West, he was engaged in the famous expedition of Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1804-7. Afterwards settled in New Orleans, during the occupation of the city by General Jackson, they refused to enrol Fournais "because he was too old." He was, in fact, about eighty. In his last days he was well taken care of by the family in which he was domiciled, and a few minutes before his death he was able to walk about his room. Such cases are curious and worthy of wide publication, that they may be authenticated or refuted, and also that attention may be directed to the subject which they illustrate.

According to the *Allg. Zeitung*, reports have lately been received at Pera from which it appears that while the plague and the cholera have ceased to prevail in Persia, the famine still continues in all its rigor. Indeed, misery and deaths from this cause cannot be expected to come to an end before the next harvest, from five to six months distant. In the capital, Teheran, the streets are covered with dead bodies because there is no one to bury them, while half starved people fight with the street dogs for a share of the loathsome food thus provided. The same authority states that the Turkish government has sent large quantities of grain into the famine stricken districts of Persia. In order to guard against abuse in its distribution, the Turkish system is to sell the grain at a low price to the muledrivers who transport it, and who are dispatched in parties succeeding one another at short intervals. Thus though each driver is at liberty to put his own price on his cargo, yet knowing that other drivers are at hand with fresh supplies, the opportunity for extortion is limited. It is, however, horrible to think, as suggested in this report, that Persian officials are very likely to interfere for their own profit with the execution of the plan of relief. In Mohammedan religious ethics both almsgiving and honesty are highly meritorious. If in practice shortcomings and offenses abound, the failure is not peculiar to Persia. But there is a difference. The rogues who in Chicago tried to grow rich on the gifts of mercy to the suffering, hardly invoked the Divine blessing on their endeavors, and were thus not as bad as their Persian *confreres*, who literally do everything in the name of Allah.

In the course of some observations on the conduct of the Connecticut campaign, made from a Democratic point of view, the New York *Express* says: "How many years this old leaven of the civil war is to be sifted into the hearts and minds of the people, to inflame their passions and increase their sorrows, heaven only knows." In common with the *Express*, however, we trust the bitterness and prejudices to which that journal alludes may soon die out of existence; and to that end we call upon it to rebuke the rampant rebel spirit which lately in Savannah and other Southern cities—when a Northern actor, in giving character representations of a number of "American Celebrities," followed the impersonation of Lincoln at Ford's Theatre with that of President Grant and other Union leaders of the war—denounced the act as an insult to his audiences, and seized upon it as the occasion for indulging in all sorts of savagery and anthema against the Northern people. We should like to see the healing wings of pacification brooding above the whole land, but so long as these blood-red passions and enmities are allowed to flame out wherever the slightest crevice offers, we suppose the hope will be in vain. We therefore call upon the *Express* to lend its best efforts to the exorcism of this evil spirit by which the people of the Southern States are now continually rent and perturbed.

It is to be hoped that the statement which is now made, that the Government has taken such action in the case of Dr. Howard as will result in his speedy release by the Spanish authorities, may turn out to be true. Now let there be promptness and efficiency in pushing the measures said to be on foot. This persecuted American citizen is now on his way to Spain, under sentence of penal deportation, wearing the garb of a felon, and having a heavy chain riveted to his waist and ankle. Dr. Howard is not a young man, and his sufferings have broken him down. Unless humane haste is made in the matter, his "release" may perhaps come from another quarter before the tardy-footed help of his own Government can reach and restore him.

Mr. Randall's Report on Fraudulent Diplomas is an interesting document. True, it does not contain anything particularly new, or with which the public are not already familiar in the form of charges. But some of these charges were denied, and others of them seemed hardly credible. The committee to whom the duty was assigned have evidently investigated the whole subject with the utmost care and thoroughness, and in their report they give a plain, unvarnished statement of facts. Two colleges, so-called, bear the infamy of the traffic, the Philadelphia University of Medicine, and the Eclectic College of Medicine, both of which are located in the city best known at home and abroad for its medical schools. The scoundrels entered upon their atrocious business in the most considerate spirit and in the most systematic manner, as from the beginning it was a part of their scheme to take advantage of and make profit out of the well earned and well established fame of the Jefferson Medical School and the University of Pennsylvania. Hence they selected for their manufactories of degrees names which at a distance and among ill informed people might be readily mistaken for the names of those celebrated institutions. And from time to time the operators, by judicious application to the Legislature, had such changes made in the titles of their concerns as they found necessary to facilitate their traffic. With reason the report alludes to "the mysterious and complicated legislation" which the rascals were able to effect. Perhaps nothing less notorious and disgraceful than the developments described in this report would have sufficed to teach our legislators the necessity of decent caution and care in granting charters to colleges and universities. Let us trust that the lesson has been learnt.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Scientific people say that the worms which fell in a shower at Somerville, Mass., the other day, belong to "the family *Telephoride*," and probably to the species *Changliognathus Pennsylvanicus*, whereat the residents of that neighborhood are naturally panic-stricken and want to live somewhere else.

The paternal government of Prussia is going to replace all the feminine telegraph operators in Baden with men, on the ground that tittle-tattle has been too widely circulated while the former had possession of the wires.

A nice young person was one day last week detected in the act of appropriating a pair of silk hose in a Boston store. When confronted by one of the proprietors she shed pearly tears and offered to compromise with $20. Kindly reproving her the dry goods philanthropist would only take from her the price of the goods she coveted, and handed her the change. Her artless guile was remembered by him with a tender smile, till he found that the bill she had passed on him was counterfeit.

The repeal of the paper duty in England, which Mr. Gladstone forced through as a ministerial measure some years ago, has largely reduced the publishing cost of newspapers, magazines and stationery. Ruled copy-books with printed heads are sold for a penny.

There was an unannounced tragedy at Wallack's theater in New York on Saturday evening. One of the audience was taken suddenly ill and expired a few moments after he was removed to the vestibule.

The temperance question has been reduced to a fine point in Massachusetts. The Supreme Court of the State is about to be called upon to decide whether, under the prohibitory law, a man has a right to keep a crow-bar.

Two per cent of the Communist prisoners in France are reported to have become insane since their imprisonment. No known computation has been made of the number of dangerous lunatics among them before they were safely locked up.

With ill-suppressed pride and exultation the New York *Herald* calls attention to the real or supposed peril of its actual or mythical correspondent, captured or alleged to be captured by the Lowery gang in North Carolina. It publishes sensation dispatches about the rumor of his assassination and then contradicts these with other sensation dispatches. But it fails utterly to get up any excitement on the subject.

A heartless writer in a Wisconsin paper thinks, that as about 300,000,000,000 of bushels of "charm bells" have been already made out of the melted Chicago Court House bell and been sold, and as all the elevators there are still filled with them instead of grain, there is a risk of the market becoming overstocked. Utilization of the bell formerly worn by Mrs. O'Leary's cow is now recommended.

Connecticut birds fly without using their wings? A correspondent of the New York *Post* says he recently saw an eagle soar both high and far with perfectly motionless pinions. Next.

Senator and Mrs. Schurz are "at home" on Saturday evenings and generally have an informal musical entertainment. Besides Mr. Blaque and Mr. Schirdoff, the diplomatic corps boasts of several musicians of great talent, among them Baron Schlozer, Mme. Freyre and Mme. Garcia. Mr. Schirdoff is considered quite wonderful as a composer and also as an improvisatore.

Nothing has recently been mentioned by the Washington correspondents of the progress made by the Rev. Dr. Newman in his missionary work among the members of the Japanese embassy.

Mrs. Keep, a wealthy widow lady of New York, has just given the munificent sum of $100,000 to an Ophthalmic Hospital, as provision for the reception and care of those who cannot pay for treatment.

PERSONAL.

An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of C. S. Sauvinet, Sheriff of Orleans parish, Louisiana. Mr. Sauvinet does not happen to be a white man and was refused a drink at the bar of a high-toned saloon in the Crescent City. The Louisiana courts have twice sustained him under the Social Equality Bill, but the rumseller won't stay satisfied. He probably will be before Chief Justice Chase and associates have done with him.

General Judson Kilpatrick is going to publish a book relative to what he knows about "The Cavalry of the United States." It was the current opinion of Generals Greg, Buford and others that he didn't know much about it at the time he had the best chance of learning.

Captain Mayne Reid, whose success as a magazine editor in the United States was not encouraging, has recommenced literary life in England with a two volume romance, called "The Finger of Fate." The London *Athenæum* praises it awfully, but it is sure of a sale in the cheap editions.

Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. General Myers and other ladies in Washington are giving elaborate *soirées* dinners and calling them luncheon. No gentlemen are admitted, for fear their delicacy would be shocked by the appetites of some of the *spirituelle* beings who never eat anything in public.

Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who has resigned from the French army, is sojourning at a New York hotel.

Some of the expletived good natured friends of Judge Barnard, of New York, are seeking to mitigate public indignation at his habit of making jokes when on the bench, by averring that the jokes were so execrably bad as to rather increase than to disturb the solemn gravity of those who were doomed to listen to them.

King Amadeus, of Spain, does not seem much affected by the alleged atrocities of the Havana volunteers. He has just created Colonel Herrera, commanding a regiment of them, Count Mortira.

In reply to an intelligent correspondent, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has this answer: "No, Nilson was never at Trafalgar. A gentleman by the name of Nelson, however, was present, which is just the same. You should secure a position on the river department of one of the Indianapolis papers if you would inform yourself about naval affairs."

W. M. Tweed's seat in the Senate Chamber at Albany is a front one, and in his absence has been occupied by Mr. Tiemann, who is a Reformer, and hard of hearing. The other day, when his number was called, Mr. Tiemann said: "I have no objection to be called the Senator from the Fourth, but I don't want it to be understood I am in his shoes if I am in his seat."

Utilization of Power.

There is a manufactory at Lockport, New York, driven by water-power from the waste water of the Erie Canal, which also supplies a considerable amount of power to other establishments, some of which are over half a mile from the water wheels. This is done by means of endless wire cables, carried on telegraph poles, to neighboring factories and mills. A very simple arrangement of cogs enables any number of wire cables to run to central points in the city, and thence in all directions. In this way the printing presses of three different papers are run at a small yearly cost. It also furnishes power to a whip factory, a cabinet shop, a glass factory, 2,500 feet away, a shirt factory, 2,000 feet in the opposite direction, a foundry and a machine shop. There are many mill and factories in the country so situated that their excess of water power might be utilized in a similar profitable and advantageous manner, if perhaps to a less extensive degree. This is one of those matters of practical economy which is worth thinking of.

A movement is on foot in Boston, headed by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, requiring the railroads centering in Boston to attach daily second class cars, at one-third of the usual rates, to at least two trains entering the city in the morning and two leaving at night. In London the railways are required to run trains morning and evening ten miles for a fare not exceeding two cents a trip. The question of cheap fares and depot transit is one which demands the consideration of all great centers of population, trade and manufactures. The railroads enjoy valuable franchises, and ought to recognize the fact in some substantial way.

The imports of tea and coffee, from which it is now certain the duty will be taken off by the present Congress, during the last fiscal year were as follows: Tea 51,364,919 pounds, valued at $17,254,617; coffee 327,992,048 pounds, valued at $30,992,880. The duties are fifteen cents a pound on tea, and three cents a pound on coffee. From 1841 to 1861 tea was imported free; during 1861-'62 a duty ranging from fifteen to twenty cents a pound was collected, and from 1862 to 1871 the rate was twenty-five cents a pound. Coffee was free from 1846 to 1861, and a duty of five cents a pound was collected from 1861 to 1870.

It is said that, since the passage of the law authorizing the shipment of gold coin through the United States postoffice, nearly twenty millions of dollars have been transmitted in that manner. By this mode a saving is effected in the cost of from fifty to seventy-five cents on the $100, the shippers taking the risk of losing through any dishonesty of the clerks. No such losses have any where been suffered.

It is said that a bill is about to be reported to Congress to prevent the importation of laborers whose labor has been previously contracted for. The object of the bill is of course to establish a bar to Chinese immigration, and is to be hoped Congress will refuse to become a party to any such intentional race-prejudice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Around the World; Sketches of travel through many lands and over many seas; by E. D. G. Prime, D. D., with numerous illustrations is one of the latest accounts of the circumnavigation of the globe. Though at the present day this feat involves comparatively little enterprise, and may be achieved without encountering a single thrilling adventure, it is not yet commonplace. Hence, an intelligent observer able to describe the ordinary scenes and sights of the journey with clearness and simplicity and without affectation, is certain to find many interested readers of his narrative. Dr. Prime is such a traveler. Starting from New York he crossed the continent to San Francisco; thence he visited Japan, China and British India, and came home by way of the Red sea, Egypt, Syria, Italy and England. The journey was rapidly made, but not so rapidly as to prevent the traveler from gaining very distinct impressions of a vast number of objects which it is pleasant enough to read about when they are described even superficially by a man of sense and candor. A merit of the book is that it is evidently a genuine record of Dr. Prime's journeys, and not a compilation from guide-books and the works of former travelers. Harper & Brothers; W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

Though scorned by some and laughed at by others, as a mere sensational preacher, one of the most dulcious as well as ridiculous characters of our time, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage possesses the "art of putting things" so as to arrest the attention of people who much need to hear such truths as he is fond of declaring. He seems to be in earnest, and objections to which his writings and discourses may be open on the score of taste, are perhaps insignificant when arrayed against their positive merits. In *The Abominations of Modern Society*, "the author's aim has been so to depict social sins and vices as to constrain the attention, especially of young men and young women." The book tells some terrible truths, which ought to be told, and which remain truths not less terrible, even when stripped of the exaggerated language in which Mr. Talmage sometimes clothes them. The book is well worth reading. Adams, Victor & Co.; Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

The Theory of the Modern Scientific Game of Whist by William Pole, F. R. S. Mus. Doc. Oxon. is "an attempt to make whist simpler and easier by showing that the rules of the best modern play are not mere arbitrary convention, but depend on certain definite logical principles, easily understood and easily remembered." In fact, the book appears to be just such a treatise on the game as is needed by those who wish to learn it, while to many experts it supplies the instruction required to ground them in its scientific principles. It is written in a clear concise style, and its form is so convenient that it may be carried in the pocket. G. W. Carleton & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

It is enough to announce the appearance in "revised edition" of Barnes's *Notes Explanatory and Practical on the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians*. Harper & Brothers; Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

To the Library of Select Novels the Harpers have lately added Miss Braddon's new story, *The Lovel of Arden*. They have also issued in neat form, with numerous illustrations, Wilkie Collins's *Poor Miss Finch*. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

The Mystery of Orcival, translated from the French of Emile Gaboriau, is published by Holt & Williams' *Leisure Hour Series*. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The American Law Review for October, 1871, contains much matter valuable to the profession, and also an article on *Misunderstandings of the Civil Law*, interting to some non-professional readers. Kay & Co., Wood street.

Wild Men and Wild Beasts; or, Scenes in Camp and Jungle, by Lt. Col. Gardon Cumming, forms a recent addition to the *Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure*. The portion of the book devoted to *Wild Beasts* is less offensive to common sensibilities, as a mere record of slaughter, than the same author's narrative of his hunting adventures in Africa published some years ago. In India, where this mighty hunter performed the exploits recorded in this volume, many tens of thousands of human beings are every year killed by wild beasts, and in the war which Colonel Cumming waged against tigers, panthers, etc., he was acting the part of a benefactor of the human race. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out Colonel Cumming, as Superintendent of the Bheels, was living near Mhow, in Central India, laid up by a wound which he had received in a personal encounter with a bear. Having barely escaped death at the hands of the Sepoys, he took refuge among the Bheels, and by organizing a native cavalry force he rendered important service to the government in restoring order. He was afterward engaged in the flying column which ran down the rebel, Tantia Topee. These adventures are referred to in the phrase Wild Men, which forms a part of the title of the book, and will be found interesting. Scribner & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

A Manual of English Literature; A Text Book for Schools and Colleges, by John S. Hart, L.L.D., Professor of Rhetoric and of the English Language and Literature in the College of New Jersey, differs from other manuals of the kind chiefly in the comprehensiveness of its plan. In Dr. Hart's work, literature is treated as including "whatever forms a part of popular reading," not only "school books and other books for the young," but "the fugitive tract, the daily and weekly newspaper, secular and religious, and periodical literature in all its forms," as well as "the ponderous tomes that fill the shelves of the public library." The manual is evidently the result of immense and painstaking labor, and is well adapted to be extensively useful not only as a text-book, but as a book of reference. Eldridge & Brother, Philadelphia.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their morphitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished is the great vegetable restorant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1872.

There was a brisk demand for money to-day, which was met in most cases with accommodation at the usual rates for the different classes of paper.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	107¼	107¼	107¼
New 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115	115	115

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	109½
United States 6s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 25, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109½	109	109	109¼	109¼	109¼
Canton		71	71			
West'n Union Tel		74	74			
Quicksilver		43	43			
Pacific Mail	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62	62¼
Adams Express		95	95			
Wells Fargo Ex		26	27			
American Express		47	47			
United States Ex		74	78			
New York Central	96	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	94¼	92¾	94	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	94	94		93¾	94
Chicago & Rock Island	94¾	94¾	94¾		94¾	94¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	94	94	94¾		94¾	94¾
Do. preferred		102	102			
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾		110¾	110¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	38		37¾	38
Do. preferred	59¾	59¾	59¾		59¾	59¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred		56	56			
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾		97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	47¾	47¾	48¾		48¾	48¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred		120				
Boston, Hartford & Erie		3	3			
Harlem		115¾	115¾			
New York Central		96¾	96¾			
Union Pacific	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
	11:30 A.M.		1:30 P.M.			
Tennessee State bonds	67½		67			
Do. new	67½		67			
South Carolina, April	56		56			
South Carolina, April	56		56			
Missouri 6ses	94¾		94¾			

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	93½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	49¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn's R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	Camden and Amboy	124¾
Catawissa	30¾	Cam'd'n & Amboy R.	124¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n.	38	Reading	57¾

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 25, 1872.

Cattle.

REMARKS.—The number of cattle on sale to-day was within a fraction of that offered on last Monday, footing up about eight hundred head, which were freighted or driven in from the surrounding counties. The quality was only fair, though a few prime were offered which met ready sale, and prices on this class ruled a shade higher than on last Monday. The following figures will not fall short of those ruling of the market to-day: Prime to extra cattle sold at 6¼a7¼c; some few fancy at 7½a7¾c; medium to good at 6a6¾c; common to fair at 5a5¾c. There were but very few stock cattle on sale and the demand light and quoted at 4a5c, as to quality and condition.

Not wishing to extend our remarks, we give the following sales;

Keefer & Beyers, 40 head Chicago and Ohio, $6a7. Fritz Hector, 14 Ohio at $5 25a7 40.
J. Shamberg, 30 Chicago at $6a7.
J. Lobenath, 32 Chicago at $6a7.
Roths hilds & Zigler, 2 cars Chicago at $6a7 25.
Rothschild & Zigler, 2 Dayton, Ohio, at $6 25.
M. Varner, 2 cars Chicago at $5 50a7.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, 20 Chicago at $5 75a7.
J. Needy, 2 cars Ohio at $5a7 50.
Greenwait & Kahn, 78 Chicago and Ohio at $5 75a6 25.
S. Lowenstine, 31 Chicago and Ohio at $6 25a7.
L. Shamberg, 25 Chicago a at $5a6 50.
Hofman, Lafferty & Co., 11 Ohio at $5 25a5 40.
Carr & McCallister, 44 Ohio at $5 25a7.
Carr & Williams, 7 car Chicago at $6 25a7.
E. Katz, 1 car Chicago at $5 50a6 75.
Marks & Brother, 72 Chicago at $6 50a7 75.
Sadler, Havens & Co., 1 car equals at $5 25a6.
do do do 7 Ohio at $5 40a6 75.
do do do 20 Ohio stillers at $5 25a7.
S. Kaufman, 15 Ohio at $5 25a5 50.
Jacob Emmil, 6 bulls at $4.

Hogs.

There was little done in the hog market to-day. The supply was up to the average of the last two weeks, but from some cause prices ruled slow, and the average of the market was $4 50a5 75. The following sales were reported which will show the ruling of the market:

	No.	Price.
W. Unger	20	$5 60a5 60
J. & N. Rothchilds	150	5 00a5 75
Emerich & Co	125	4 50a5 75
Fritz Hector	151	5 00a5 62

Sheep.

The supply of sheep offered to-day was very light owing only about 350 head, all told. Though mostly shr, there were "all sorts" offered. Owing to the igh price of wool at the present time, sheep rule igh and will continue to do so until after clipping, me. We noticed a few lots of extra fine sheep hich were "gobbled up in no time" at about the ame price of 11c @ lb, though 2½a10c were the ruling figures; scallawags sold as low as $3 @ head. ve give the following sales, which will serve to give eader a correct idea of the market:

Neely & Farley, 89 head, Armstrong & Butler, 100 to $6 50.
J. F. Neely, 40 head, Washington county, $4 00.
Irwin Emmerth, 7 heads, Butler county (weight 2 lbs) $20 12 per head.
Wm. Vanderbilt, 50 head Ohio 11c @ lb.
J. Keefer, 58 Lawrence county 8 to 10c.

"ON HIS FINE AGAIN."—Our regular and efficient ock market reporter has been confined to his om, through indisposition, for some days, but we y see to-day that he is able to be "about again," d hopes soon to commence "business at the old ce" again, to the delight of his numerous friends d public as well as purchasers of the same. So ope it be.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 25, 1872.

REMARKS—From some cause the market opens dull this week, owing, perhaps, to the absence of country dealers, who do not usually reach the city until after business hours on Monday. We have few changes to note in the markets, and offer the following as the closing figures, promising that they are the wholesale rates:

ASHES—We quote: Soda ash, common, 6¾a7c; refined (high test) 7¾a8c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 10c; pearls 10c.

APPLES—Sales good winter at $4 50a5 00 @ bbl; fancy $5a5 50; common $3 50; receipts 133 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 9a10c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Prime Navy meets with ready sale at $2 50 $2 75 @ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7a9c @ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25 $2 50 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; ½-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice table butter is not up with the demand, and prices are very firm. We quote strictly prime at 30a35c; good stock, grease butter 24a26c @ lb. Receipts 129 boxes.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A fair trade demand is reported. Sugar cured hams 12½; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6½c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon, 10½a11½c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10c; do kegs 11c; do buckets 11¾c; pigs feet $2 10 @ bbl; $4 00 @ kit.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We quote as follows: Goshen dairy, Factory 10c; Sweitzer 15a17c.

CIDER—Reas XXX has advanced to $15 00 per bbl. with a ready sale; standard brands $9 00, $10 00a12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 15c; full weight 19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5a5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c @ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 a18 @ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @ bbl; Rosendale $4 00 @ bbl; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $8 50a9 @ ton.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 8a9c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10c; old sails, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 4a5c; currants, new crop, 10c old sc; layer raisins @ box, $3 50; half box @ 75; Valencia do 13c; quarters 12½c for new.

ROSIN—We are reported sales to-day of strictly fresh at 25c per dozen, the ruling of the market being at that price.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,962 bbls. Dealers report flour very firm, and it is found difficult to make purchases of choice brands suitable for the trade market at present prices. The ruling rates of the market are as follows: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 00; sks $8 @; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $8 20; sks $7 90; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 80; sks $7 60; ruffcraft, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Quaker bands $8 25 @ bbl; good $8 @ bbl; bakers flour $7 60a7 75.

FISH—Sales reported at the following figures: Lake herring $5 25 @ half bbl. Mackerel scarce at $6 50 per half barrel: mackeral No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 25a5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $6 50.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line has shown little change during the past few days, but an increase of business is confidently expected if the weather continues favorable. We are again called to revert to the statements of a contemporary who, in its issue of this morning, seeks to justify its gratuitous error. We admit nothing. We leave it with our readers to judge if we have not given sufficient authority for our statements. Can our contemporary give authority equally creditable for its report of a decline of 2½ cents during the last three weeks. It quotes choice grades to-day at 25c. For the reliability of our information, which has been questioned, we contend most heartily. We are also willing to put it to the largest and most reliable dealers in coffee in this city; to merchandise brokers who have samples of the stocks in New York and Baltimore; to commercial papers; and to circulars and telegrams from the largest dealers in the East. Has our contemporary access to any more reliable sources of information?

Our quotations on sugars remain as before. Refiners will make no concessions on their prices. But any of our dealers got 12½c three weeks ago, or even when coffee was at its highest point in December or January? Can our contemporary refer us to any dealer who will sell 1,000 bags of Rio coffee at prices 2½ cents lower than those three weeks ago. If so we can find it a purchase. If, as affirmed, it is not "short" on sugar, it is be strong enough to correct this proposal? The decline of ¼ in roasted coffee is due to local consumption among roasters, not to any weakness in green coffees. In fact, in the face of a probable relief from duty, coffee is now firmer and more active than for some time past. We propose our quotations of Saturday, which will be found strictly correct:

Coffee—Fancy 25¾c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 22¾c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 25c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 27c @ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12½c; B 12c; Ex C 12c; C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a10½c; Cuba sugars 11a11½c; New Orleans sugars, fair 10c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 52c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 42a45c.

Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 22c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bds 20c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN—The market since our last issue has undergone no great change. The receipts of wheat in this Ohio has to a certain extent out of receipts which since our last, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,743	Apple bbls	133
Cheese boxes	44	Corn, sacks	581
Wheat, sacks	266	Barley, sacks	557
Rye, sacks	6	Butter packages	139
Bacon tierces	64		

There was a good local demand for wheat, with a limited supply to operate with. The mills, however, are well supplied, but are still disposed to take all that comes up to their standard, and the following: Red winter $1 56a1 60; white $1 62a1 65 @ bushel. Oats, owing to a falling of in receipts, the market was stronger. We advanced sales of new on the landing and from depot at 48c; white 50c. Corn—Local sales were made at 46a47c @ bush. Corn—holders were firmer in their views; prices has evidently touched bottom; we quote: Mixed 57c; yellow 58c. Rye—Sales of 1 car load at 80c @ bush, and prices the same as last quoted, ranging from 95c to 99c; store sales were at 90a95c @ bush. Barley—the supply keeps pace with the demand; the current rates are: Spring 75a80c; fall 85a90c per bushel. The latest dispatch from the East and West reported a stronger feeling among holders with less pressure to sell for the time. These reports have as yet produced no change here.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $19a22; extra choice timothy hay $22a23 @ ton.

HOPS—We quote: 71a at 60a70c @ lb; old 70a 40a @ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 20a25c @ lb.

HEMP—Rough—Kentucky $165 @ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

MONTHLY REVIEW.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a85c; No 2, 62½a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter Miranda, 75c; white 56c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 @ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MAPLE MOLASSES—This delicious syrup has made its appearance and commands $1 75a2 00 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; second do $1 60; shorts $1 75a1 85 @ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 25c @ bush.

MESS MEAT—Good brands held at 12a,5c per lb.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 50a2 90 @ barrell.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; chicks 15a16c; geese 11c; chickens 13a15c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows command 75a80c @ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 4a4½c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 00; ½ do $1 75; 1-lb $3 50 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00a6 75; timothy seed $3 25 a3 50; flax seed $1 80a1 85.

SALT—Car load $1 45; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c@ $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; fine corn $1 06a1 07 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 26, 1872.

REMARKS—The dullness in the oil market continues; dealers are wide apart in their views as ever. The result was we have no sales to record. Prices remain as last quoted. Dealers manifest no disposition to come to terms; holders refuse further concessions, and buyers decline to pay the present rates.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates for the various deliveries are: Spot or March, 9½c; S. O. all year, 9½c; B. O. all year, 12c. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Prices continue weak and very unsatisfactory, the best offer for eastern delivery being: Spot or March, 21½c; April, 22c; May, 22c @ gallon. There are certainly low figures.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—The *Courier* says: We have no change to note in the market since Saturday. Following are the sales:

600 bbls upper road, spot	$3 67½
3,000 bbls upper road, settlement	3 65
500 bbls upper road spot	3 67½
1,000 bbls upper road spot	3 65
200 bbls upper road spot	3 62½

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Market very firm; S W 27¼a27½c; crude 11¾c; cases 37c; sales none; futures—April 29c; May 29c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 25.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 50a3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 25.—Market quiet but firm at $3 50.

OIL CITY, March 25.—Market unchanged; ordinary on lower creek held at $3 62½; 47 gravity, Allegheny River at $3 80.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—Market quiet and dull at $3 62½a3 65.

(By Pacific and Atlantic lines.)

PARKER'S LANDING, March 25.—The market is dull with not a single transaction to-day; can't quote prices.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The refined market is firm at 22c asked, and 22¾c bid; crude nominal at 12¾a12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—March 21¼a21¾c; April 22c; May 22c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—Market quiet at $3 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 25.—Market quiet at $3 65 @; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, March 25.—Market dull at $3 60a3 65.

ROUSEVILLE, March 25.—Market quiet and firm at $3 62½ 65.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
O. C. & R. R.	Pgh Acid Works	83
T P Miller	Vesta Oil Works	42
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	148
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	84
Porterfield & T	Riverside Oil Works	84

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Pgh Acid Works	154
Sunbeam Oil Works	Riverside Oil Works	89
Total		330

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R.

W. P. R. and W. N. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 25, 1872.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 250

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Holdship & Co, 29 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 204 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 303

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Total receipts, 6,737, against 6,280 one week ago. On sale to-day 15 cars at Communipaw, 8S at One Hundreth street and 15 at Weehawken, making 4,100, 600 more than last Monday. The market dragged a little owing to a ¼c advance asked and only a few sales of this kind made. Trade was a shade stronger; prime to choice brought 13a14c, and went quick; medium sold fair at 12a12½c; poor to fair 11a12c; average 12¾a13c. There were 2 lots of stillers and several droves of oxen; 3 cars Ohio stillers and Texans, 7¼ cwt, sold at 11¾c; car rough 1,400 lbs bulls at 5c, and car fat 11 cwt at 9¾c; 2 cars choice 9¾ cwt Ohio steers sold at 14c; 8 cars Illinois 7 cwt at 12¾a13c; 2 cars good 7¾ cwt Texans at $75.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 5,400, making a total of 14,800 for the week, or 5,400 less than last week. Prices rather stronger for choice lots; car lots of 98 State sold at 10½c, with car poorest 77 lbs Michigan at 7¾c; car 86 lbs Ohio at 6¾c; car 128 lbs at 10½c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,900, and for the week 23,100, against 28,000 the previous week. Trade dull; live worth 5a5½c; city dressed, 5½a6½c, and Western dressed at 6½a7½c. They are nearly done, only 700 arriving the past week.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, sales 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7 75a8 25; fair to good $6 50a7 50; common $4 50a5 50. Sheep—Fair demand; sales 1,000 at 7a9¾c @ lb. Hogs dull; lower; sales 4,000 at $5 75a6 75 @ cwt.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, March 25—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	107¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	107¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern securities dull and steady.

Missouri 6ses	95	Virginias, old	54
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	23
Virginias, new	56		

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened strong, with Erie the leading feature; opening at 52, and under large orders for foreign account gravitating to 53, from which only reactions. There was great excitement, the competition among bidders being so active that there was a difference of per cent between sales. Prices ran 52a53¾, and apparently satisfied for the time being and the stock reacted to 53¼, but the demand set in actively and the price was run up, with a few reactions on to 54, at which price it closed. The transactions for the day were enormous, and will probably reach 200,000 shares. The advance in London was the main reason assigned for this sharp advance here to-day. Some private telegrams this afternoon quoted the stock as high as 56 in London, Erie is very scarce for delivery, and it is stated there are 100,000 shares in the Erie office awaiting transfer for European account. The last cable quotation was 48¾a49. Next in point of interest was St. Paul common and preferred. The former advanced 2¾ and the latter 1¾. Ohios, Northwesterns, Rock Island and Pacific Mail were pretty active and higher. Others are the same as last quoted generally steady.

Western Union	71¾	St. Paul	62¾
Quicksilver	42¾	do pref'd	81¾
Adams Express	93	Ohio & Miss	48¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	27	do pref'd	85
American Express	42½	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	26	Michigan S	98
Pacific Mail	62¾	do pref'd	64
New York Central	96¾	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	96¾	do pref'd	120
Erie	60	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
do pref'd	72¾	C. C. & I. C.	87
Harlem	111	Burlington & Quincy	135
do pref'd	125	Lake Shore	94
Reading	114¾	Panama	25¾
Mich Central	94¾	Illinois Central	122
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	Union Pacific	38¾
Northwestern	82¾	C. P. Bonds	101¾
do pref'd	94¾	Union	91¾
Rock Island	111¾	Del. Lack. & West	112
New Jersey Central	112¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $5 50a7 00.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 spring active at 1 19¾ cash; $1 20¾, April. Corn No. 2 mixed steady at 37¾c, cash and April. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye—No. 2 stronger at 70c. Barley—No. 2 neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $13 60a13 70, cash and April. Lard very quiet at 7¾c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Hams in pickle 6¾a 8¾c.

HIGHWINES—Active and firm at 83½c.

HOGS—Hogs $4 25a4 70.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 21c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cotton drooping; low middlings 21¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 20¾c; middling 22¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton in limited request; middling upland 23¼c. Flour heavy; super western and State $6 15a6 50; common to good extra $6 60a7 25; superfine $6 90a7 50; choice white wheat extra $7 75a8 65; St. Louis $6 90a9 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat—Winter firmer and more active; spring not much inquiry; No. 2 $1 51a1 52; amber red western $1 60a1 70; amber $1 72a1 74; white $1 76a1 80. Rye quiet; western 90c. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; new western mixed, afloat 70a70½c; oats active and firm; western 50a52c; state 52a53c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 40a1 45; retail lots $1 40. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar easier; fair to good refining 8¾c; Cuba 8¾a9c; Havana 9¾c; refined quiet and steady. Molasses quiet. Rice in fair request at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 22¾a23½c. Turpentine firm at 42½c. Tallow easier and lower; prime 8¾c; sales 28 cs; July 13 50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard easier; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9¼c; June 9¼c; July 9¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 22c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; family $7 50a8 00. Wheat dull but unchanged; red $1 70a1 73. Corn dull and drooping at 47c. Rye firm at 90a92c. Oats steady at 53a53½c; others unchanged. Provisions unsettled at $8 90a 9 00. Mess pork firm at $12 asked, $17 75a18 87 offered. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¾a8¾c asked. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 4c; sides 5¾a 6a6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5c; sides 6¾a7½c; rib sides 7¾a8c; clear sides 8¼a8½c. Whisky firm; Wholesale dealers 90c; Whisky advanced to 85c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Tobacco—Sales 74 hhds at unchanged prices. Cotton steady; middling 21¾c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7 50. Grain firm and firmer; white wheat $1 70a1 75; medium to fancy red $1 60a1 70. Corn—Sales of car load of white at 50c; bags extra 2c. Oats firm; sales at 50a50½c; sacks 55c; barley 75a90c; rye 75a80c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork nominal; held at $13 50a14 00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾a4¾c; sides, clear rib, 7c; clear 7a7¼c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾a4¾c; sides, clear rib, 6c; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull; inactive at 8½ 25. Lard 9a9¼c. Whisky quiet at 84c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Dry goods market moderately active at 14¾a15c for best makes heavy drown sheetings; cotton flannels quiet; sales of new style for Wamsutta do 11¼a12c for best printed calicoes, 12c for Pacific and Lonsdale; 11¼c for Mallory sizes, 11c for Manchester lawns, 9¾c for paper cambrics, 10c for Sprague percales, 12c for Merrimac delaines, 25c for Mason's finest; 30c for Masonville long cloths, 16¾c for Kearsarge and Pepperell bleached do, 8½c for best sheetings, 7½c for yard dress brands, and 9½ 90c for best alpaca do.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 at 1 19½c cash; 1 20½c April; 1 21½c May. Corn—full prices asked, but no movement. No. 2 mixed 35½c. Rye dull and declined; No. 1, 67½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58c. Mess pork firm at $11 75a12 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour firm; super $5 25 a5 75; extra family Minnesota $7 37a7 62; winter western $7 25a8 25. Rye flour $5 50a5 62. Corn meal—more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, or of all of which we guarantee ARCADIAN BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and quality of our raw material, "Oryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our work for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic (ARSENA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and quality of our raw material, "Oryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our work for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND **STREET RAILS**

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Bloom. American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,

133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Minnesota	Mar. 27	Liverpool.
Cuba	Mar. 27	Bristol.
Aragon	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
City of London	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
Martha	Mar. 30	Glasgow.
Spain	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
Atlantic	April 3	Liverpool.
Algeria	April 3	Liverpool.
Idaho	April 3	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	April 4	Liverpool.
Hamburg	April 4	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	April 4	Liverpool.
Baltic	April 6	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 6	Liverpool.
England	April 6	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 6	Bremen.
Java	April 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 10	Liverpool.
Denmark	April 10	London.
City of Antwerp	April 11	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April 11	Liverpool.
Prussia	April 13	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	April 13	Liverpool.
Republic	April 13	Liverpool.
Celtic	April 17	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	April 17	Liverpool.
Silesia	April 18	Hambur

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The British Budget.

LONDON, March 25.—The House of Commons to-night went into Committee of Ways and Means, and Hon. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. It shows that the estimated total expenditures of the last fiscal year were £72,780,000, while the actual expenditures were £71,720,000. The following items of expenditures fell below the estimates by the amounts noted: Interest and management of the public debt, £70,000; consolidated fund charges, £23,000; army, £255,000; civil service, £305,000; postoffice, £24,000; packet service, £9,000; collection of revenue, £48,000. The only case in which the expenditures exceeded the estimates was in the navy, where the excess was only £8,000. Thus the total expenditures for the year fell £1,106,000 below the estimates. The estimated receipts of the last fiscal year from all sources, were £72,315,000; actual receipts, £74,535,000; increase over estimates, £2,220,000. This increase came mainly from customs, excise, stamps and income tax, and is distributed: customs, £200,000; excise, £912,000; stamps, £1,000,000; income tax, £250,000. The receipts from duties on coffee have declined, but there is a great increase in the revenue drawn from tobacco, wine and spirits. The receipts from the postal telegraph were £50,000 in excess of the expenses of the service and payments of interest on stock. The total of the public debt is stated at $792,740,000. The total receipts for the financial year ending April 5 are estimated at £74,915,000, including from customs, £20,250,000; excise, £23,250,000; stamps, £10,000,000; assessed taxes, £2,250,000; income tax, £10,000,000; postoffice, £4,750,000; postal telegraph, £750,000; crown lands, £400,000; miscellaneous, £3,250,000. The total expenditures for the same year are estimated at £71,-333,000, including interest and management of the debt, £26,250,000; consolidated fund, £900,000; army, £15,000,000; navy, £9,500,000; civil service, £1,000,000; collection of the revenue, £2,500,000; postoffice, £2,000,000; postal telegraph, £500,000; abolition purchase, £1,000,000; packet service, £1,000,000. The speech in which Mr. Lowe presented the details of the budget was loudly received by the House, and was greeted with cheers at the close. Mr. Lowe recommended that the duties on coffee and chicory be reduced five per cent, and that two pence a pound be taken off the income tax, but these reductions, he admitted, would oblige him to lower his estimate of the total revenue. A bill to effect a modification for immediate reduction of the duties on coffee and chicory.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 25.—The proposal to tax raw materials has been abandoned for the present. It will not be produced in the pending budget, the committee having devised resources sufficient to meet all financial demands.

The report of the Commission on Capitulations has not yet been made public, but the Assembly is in favor of its speedy publication.

BERLIN, March 25.—Bismarck has gone to his estate at Varzin, and will be absent a week.

MADRID, March 25.—The doors of the last Protestant chapel in Madrid have been closed.

MOB LAW AT NASHVILLE.

Negro Murderer Taken from Jail and Hanged—He is Rescued by the Police But Only to Die from Wounds Received.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—On Sunday morning a negro named David Jones robbed the house of a farmer named Murray, and when the latter offered resistance the negro shot him dead. The murderer was arrested and put in prison. At 9 o'clock to-night a mob broke open the jail, and after shooting the prisoner put a rope around his neck and dragged him out on the public square and strung him up. Before he was dead life he was dead six policemen rushed to the spot and drawing their pistols kept the mob at bay, cut down the negro and carried him to the station. The Police then left, but returned, however, and will not live until midnight. The mob are now dispersed and two companies of military are on the grounds.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1872.

NEWS NUGGETS.

An inquest was commenced to-day into the death of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy from inhaling laughing gas. The jury is composed of eleven physicians.

Judge Cardozo granted a writ of error in the case of Phillip Wilkins, sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder, but denied a stay of proceedings.

The water in the upper aqueduct of Croton river is unusually low. The water will be withdrawn from the park ponds until the reservoirs are filled by the next fall of rain.

Judge Benedict sentenced the clerk of Robert Burke, convicted of stealing a package of newspapers from the postoffice, on the ground that he stole two packages newspapers an offense not covered by the statute.

The New Jersey Central Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent.

Brooklyn reports 106 cases of small-pox and 22 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis last week.

The trial of the Board of Police Commissioners and the chief of police of Jersey city, on an indictment for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the mayor and common council, which has been going on in the Hudson County Court for six days, was concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The *Post* in an article about Elias, says some time ago Ellis Helias bought at a dry goods auction two hundred and two boxes of poplins and silks. He sent samples of the goods, accompanied by lithographed circulars, to over one thousand retail dry goods dealers, principally in the Western States and territories, offering the goods in consignments of quantities less than one-half the regular wholesale rates. The circulars were signed "Goued, Stuart & Co., commission merchants," and numerous remittances were received from the merchants, who are still waiting for their cheap goods.

Among the witnesses examined to-day before the Judiciary Committee was Mr. Walter L. Church, Director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, between whom and Mr. Stickney, representing the Erie Association, there was a serious altercation. Mr. Church objected to answer a question of Stickney, on the ground that it was not courteous, and Stickney replied he always courteous to people whom he believed to be speaking the truth. His observation Mr. Church resented by calling Mr. Stickney "a d—d scoundrel," at the same time attempting to strike the object of his denunciation. Peace was restored through the intervention of Andrews and Curtis.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy this evening, the statement made that the different city departments had $900,000 to be used for the purpose of defeating the new charter at Albany.

Arrived, the steamer Holland, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ellard Park, bank teller in San Jose, California, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

The printers of Toronto struck yesterday. The publishers are determined not to yield, and so are the compositors. The papers will be issued as usual this morning.

The railroads in New Brunswick are again blockaded by snow, and the mails are carried by stages.

Charles F. Willenburg, Esq., an old and highly respected German citizen, died at Terre Haute, Indiana, yesterday, in his 73d year. He was formerly editor of the *Buerger Zeitung*.

W. W. Graves, absconding clerk of the steamboat Utah, has been arrested in Idaho.

Constantine Maguire, State and County Collector, in St. Louis, accused of fraud, &c., has been acquitted, by a committee of the City Council, of any resemblance of dishonesty.

The Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad announces that the bridge over the Missouri river, at Omaha, will be opened for public use to-morrow.

A Southern bound train on the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad was wrecked near Ocean Springs, yesterday, by a culvert giving way. None of the passengers were killed. Several were injured, among them Mrs. Ames, of Philadelphia, seriously.

Nearly $13,000 was realized the other evening from a ball in New York for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

A grand mass meeting will be held at Salt Lake to-morrow night, of opponents of the Mormon State government, and two delegates appointed to go to Washington and represent the situation. The Mormons are confident the census of Utah will give the required number for its admission as a State.

Rich placer gold diggings are reported to have been discovered near the Great Canon, on Colorado river.

A Salt Lake dispatch states that the first spike of the Utah Northern Pacific Railroad was driven yesterday and half a mile of track laid.

A defalcation has been discovered in the accounts of the postmaster at Albrighton-Me., and he has resigned. It is thought that the government will suffer no loss, as the amount is more than secured by his bondsmen.

A Mean Thing.

Some scamp, many degrees removed from any respect for the church, on Sunday last stole the amount collected at early mass from the congregation at St. Bridget's Church in the Twelfth ward. It appears that at the conclusion of the services the congregation filed before the altar for the purpose of receiving "the palm," and it was during this ceremony that the amount figures unknown, was abstracted from a chalice on the altar. Father Tracy, the pastor, is making active efforts to find the guilty party.

MONTANA.

The Place for Immigrants—Agricultural and Mineral Resources—Stock Raising—Ranches—Grass—Fruits and Vegetables—Population of Whites, Indians and Chinese—Healthful Climate, &c., &c.

We are permitted by Gen. J. K. Moorhead to make the following extracts from a letter received by him from Mr. J. W. Flenniken, a civil engineer in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Knowing the deep interest you take in the advancement of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the country through which it passes, I have thought a few facts about Montana Territory would interest you. This Territory, although the youngest of all our Territories, except Alaska, presents more inducements to immigrants than any of her neighbors. To the miner the vast deposits or gold and silver only await his enterprise and energy to develope them; to the agriculturist there is no better land; to the stock raiser the vast pampas of South America, or the great plains of Texas, do not offer greater inducements. During the past summer my duties called me to different parts of the Territory, and I had good opportunities to see and judge of the advantages of Montana as an agricultural country. During harvest I visited Gallatin valley, a magnificent valley, commencing at the "Three Forks," or head of the Missouri river, and running east to Bozeman. It is about thirty miles long and from ten to fifteen wide. In conversation with the ranchmen I found that the average yield of wheat would be about forty bushels to the acre, of oats about sixty bushels to the acre, and of rye about the same. In several locations I saw volunteer crops yielding from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. This valley is well adapted to farming, as the Gallatin and Madison rivers afford ample water for irrigation. It is also a very fine region for stock raising. The "bunch grass," a grass as nutritious as our timothy, is very luxuriant and in great abundance, overspreading the valley and reaching to the summit of the mountains. The labor of raising stock in this country consists of letting them help themselves—nothing more. It is wonderful to see how well they thrive under such treatment.

Deer Lodge, Missoula, Bitterroot and Jocko valleys all present the same advantages for agricultural purposes as the Gallatin. The Bitterroot Valley is the great fruit growing region. Fine peaches, pears, apples, &c., are grown there. As yet, however, not very much attention is paid to fruit growing. This summer I was informed by a gentleman that he had seen peaches growing on trees the seed of which were planted three years ago. There are several fine orchards now planted and growing containing from three to five hundred trees each. Nothing can be said in too high terms about the vegetable product of this region; it is simply wonderful. At the Territorial fair, held here in September, I must confess I was astonished to see such a display of vegetables, as I was accustomed as I had been to see vegetables of the ordinary size and weight, I was amazed at those grown here. A weighed potatoes and turnips that would weigh from two and a half to four and three-quarter pounds each, firm and solid as our best at home. Beets measuring from twelve to twenty inches in diameter, cabbages weighing from forty to fifty pounds each; tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, etc., much larger and as fine as you have them in Pennsylvania.

Samples of wheat, oats, rye and barley of various kinds were on exhibition. Below I give you the official award of premiums for the several kinds of grain:

The first premium for best crop of spring wheat was awarded to Mr. Peterson, of Deer Lodge, for 72 bushels from 100 pounds, sown on 1¼ acres. The first premium was awarded to W. L. Miligan, of Prickly Pear, for best crop of rye, 32½ bushels to the acre. The first premium to W. H. Hosmer, of Gallatin, for best crop of oats, 120 bushels to the acre. For best crop of potatoes, to Maj. J. F. Forbes, of Seven Mile, 5324 bushels per acre, &c. I might go on and give you a long list, but I think, that the above will give you some idea of Montana's vegetable kingdom.

This winter, thus far, has been one of unusual severity, and our stock men who anticipated the total destruction of their herds, but so far they have met with comparatively little loss. Had they observed the ordinary caution of good farmers, and cut grass in the summer, they would not have lost any. Hay costs nothing but the cutting and stacking, but the ordinary winters heretofore have been so mild that it was thought unnecessary to provide anything, and like uncautious men they have been put to great trouble in gathering their herds together and driving them into portions of the territory where there is less snow.

The white population of Montana is about 18,000 and about 2,000 Chinese. There are a few old and decrepid Indians living with the whites. There are, however, about 18,000 Indians within the Territory under the charge of Col. J. A. Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Crows have a large reservation on the Yellowstone river, where they live. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the whites. The Flatheads, Bucked Heads, Piegans, Assiniboines, Grosventers, Bannocks and other tribes live on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, and are all peaceful and give no trouble to the whites.

The Sioux, who roam between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and are the most powerful and warlike tribe, are far away from any white settlement. Therefore they have waged an unrelenting war against not only whites but Indians, but during the past summer they have manifested a desire for peace, and have made overtures to that effect. Sitting Bull, the principal warrior of the tribes, has expressed a desire for a permanent peace, and I believe he is sincere. Hostilities on the Sioux have been very hostile toward all railroads coming into their country, and always declared that none should ever pass through it now, however, they begin to realize that their opposition is futile.

The "mineral" resources of Montana are vast and varied, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and coal abound, and, of course, mining has been the great business of the country. Although the placer mines in some localities have ceased to pay large profits, yet there are very many of them which do yield very handsome profits, as French Bar, Confederate Gulch, Pike's Peak, Diamond, &c. I saw, as the result of three months' mining of Roe & Co.'s claim, $210,000 in "dust."

The climate of Montana is delightful; in winter as well as summer, the air is pure, healthy and exhilerating. There are no fevers and ague or other diseases incident to damp and changeable climates. The mean annual temperature is the same as that of Pennsylvania. The usual fall of snow is not over half the annual fall in New England.

There is about one-fourth of the area of Montana well timbered. It consists of white and yellow pine, hemlock, fir, cedar and cottonwood. There is an abundance of limestone, sandstone, and fine marble. Good clay for brick, and in some localities very fine fire-clay.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad through this Territory will develope the vast resources in a manner that will astonish the people of the east.

Waynesburg College.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, }
GREENE COUNTY, PA., March 22, 1872. }

This institution is under the patronage and direction of the Pennsylvania Synod, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, one of the live and wide-awake educational institutions of Western Pennsylvania. It is presided over by Rev. Dr. Miller, a gentleman of learning and culture, and, perhaps, equaled by few in executive ability, assisted by an able faculty, composed of both sexes. The co-education of the sexes is one of the marked and successful features of this school. The wisdom of this arrangement has, in the opinion of its friends, in a history of twenty years, been beautifully and practically demonstrated.

The last session of the school closed recently. It was a very successful one for a winter term, about two hundred students being present.

This school, in its influence, has done very much for the people of Greene county, and especially for the community at Waynesburg. It thus calls upon them which they should carefully consider and endeavor to meet. This is one of the most important interests of the county. They cannot do better than to cherish it by the attendance of their children, and also by a liberal donation of material aid, and thereby enlarge and increase its growing power. The next session opens on the 15th of April. A large attendance of students, both male and female, I am informed by the President, is expected. OBSERVER.

The New Puddling Machine.

Judging from the attention which it is attracting, and the description given of it in English scientific journals, Dank's newly invented rotary puddling furnace would appear to be one of the most important inventions of modern times. Briefly described, the invention consists of a horizontal revolving chamber, which latter intersects the fire-grate and an elbow-flue leading to the uptake of the chimney. The shape of this chamber partakes of an eclipse. The iron to be puddled is by means of two cast-iron rings forming a portion of the outer framework or structure. This structure rests by its periphery on four sets of friction wheels, fixed in frames, and revolves between the fixed grate or fire place and the elbow joint.

The furnace is driven by a pair of vertical reversible trunk engines, the spur wheel on the crank shaft being geared direct into a toothed wheel forming the periphery of the rotary furnace. The rotary portion is formed of several cast-iron segments, which are held together by means of the two cast-iron rings before named, one at each end slipping over the ends of the castings. The inner shape of the castings which form the chamber is a series of dovetails running longitudinally, which are for the purpose of mechanically holding in the fire. The fire grate is similar in construction to that of an ordinary furnace, the bridge being built in the end of the grate. It is provided with a pair of foiding doors, which, when closed and dabbed with clay, form a closed chamber. Air is provided by means of a fan, or blower—a portion is taken horizontally above the fuel, but the bulk is driven underneath the bars.

The elbow joint forms the flue end of the whole apparatus, and it makes a short turn at right angles leading to the uptake of the chimney. The object of having this elbow connection is to allow of its being readily removed, in order to get at the interior of the revolving chamber. The piece, or connection, is suspended to a way above by means of a chain attached to a pinion, which pinion runs into a rack above. A pully and chain are fixed on the same axis as the pinion, by means of which the apparatus is removed and replaced at will.

These furnaces have been tried with reported results of a remarkably successful character. A number of English iron masters are now bringing them into use, and should they answer the general expectation they will be likely to gradually find their way into all the iron producing districts of the country.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage March 24, 1872.

	Cents.
Moses H. Robinson & Co, Terre Haute, Ind.	3
G. Steiner, Bluffton, Ohio	3
L. & N. Herzog & Co., New York, N. Y.	3
N. M. B. Warne & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Henry Barnes, Corrie, Pa.	3
J. F. Lennox, Richmond, Pa.	3
Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York, N. Y.	3
F. M. Bonner, Braddock's Fields, Pa.	3
Charles Price, Salem, Ohio	3
Jacob Ott, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
C. C. Hill, Charleston, Ohio	3
Fuller, Warren & Co., Troy, N. Y.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, March 25, 11:28 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	—06	33	19	S.	10	Cloudy	4
Cairo	30.19	20	42	18	N.	14	Clear	1
Chicago, Ill.	30.17	13	28	11	N.W.	8	Clear	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.09	07	40	12	N.W.	6	Lt. Rain	2
Cleveland, O.	29.96	—02	40	8	S.W.	8	Cloudy	3
Davenport, Iowa	30.26	15	30	16	N.W.	14	Clear	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	—01	37	7	N.W.	8	Cloudy	3
Evansville, Ky.	30.05	11	46	13	N.W.	10	Lt. Rain	2
Memphis, Tenn.	30.14	15	54	2	S.	6	Lt. Rain	3
Nashville, Tenn.	30.16	14	51	2	S.	6	Lt. Rain	3
New Orleans, La.	29.96	10	61	—3	W.	3	Clear	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.99	04	35	18	S.	7	Clear	1
Shreveport, La.	30.04	13	54	4	N.E.	7	Cloudy	3
St. Louis, Mo.	30.18	16	39	13	N.W.	6	Clear	1
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	10	18				Clear	1
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.09	13	59	4	N.	5	Lt. Rain	2

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The smoke and uproar stage version of the blood and thunder story, of which the prairie wanderer known as "Buffalo Bill" is the hero, was produced last evening. Mr. E. G. Maeder has done the work of adaptation, and engineered the preliminary puffing that has advertised the piece. Whatever may be Mr. Maeder's qualities as a dramatist, no one can deny his genius for designing and disseminating bills and posters that attract the eye. Moreover, the New York *Herald*, in its anxiety to let the public know that it has secured the services of Mr. E. Z. C. Judson, has aided the work of publicity by an extensive circulation of pictorial placards, and the result is that a certain amount of public curiosity has to be allayed. The less said about the dialogue and dramatic merits of construction belonging to the piece the better; yet it contains one or two scenes that are effective, and is at least an improvement on the "Waifs of New York." Then, too, there is some pleasure in seeing Mr. Gotthold acting again, though the gratification would be greater if he appeared in a part more worthy of him. There will be no change in the programme at this theater during the current week.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

There are peculiar points of interest about Mr. Boucicault's drama, "The Long Strike," which should always make it specially attractive to a Pittsburgh audience. It puts in graphic and easily comprehended form a social question that is always more or less agitating great manufacturing communities. Well acted, and performed with appropriate scenery and accessories, it ought to fill a theater with gratified crowds for as long as might be possible for the management to continue it. Mr. Beamer's company play it very acceptably. Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. Hotto and Mr. Meeker appear in it to unusual advantage, and there is a wide range of character parts which are creditably sustained. It will be repeated this evening. On Wednesday the door-keepers and ushers have their annual benefit. A bill of varied and good attractive entainment will be provided, when no one who has experienced the courtesy and attention of the beneficiaries should fail to buy a ticket.

Charlotte Cushman.

The new people engaged here have met with deserved success, and the old favorites are as popular as ever. Wonderful gymnasts are the Victorelli Brothers, and the "Song and dance" business is as lively as ever.

This transcendently great artist will, next week, give a reading from Shakespeare, at Library Hall. She has not been in Pittsburgh for some years, and her coming should be hailed with delight by every soul who can appreciate the highest order of dramatic interpretation. Her recent triumphs in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis prove that her marvelous powers are unimpaired; and that now, as in any time these twenty years, she has no rival in the field of intellectual command over the feelings and esthetic sense of the cultured portion of the public. A St. Louis journal worthily said of her on her first appearance there some evenings since: "Her long life of artistic triumphs has been the result of careful and incessant study. Her wonderful capacity to simulate an emotion, and reproduce it on her countenance, as her voice is swayed by its influence, is a constant source of intellectual enjoyment. Her analysis of the social and easy manner with which she introduced herself and her readings to those present at dinner brought back all memory had in store of the great Cushman. Her selections were from Henry VIII.; the council scene; trial of Queen Katherine; interview between Queen Katherine and the Cardinals; the downfall of Wolsey. Cushman is a great reader; she makes it more of an art than any reader we have ever heard, in this way: the instant the transition of one character into another she does not shock esthetic taste by the abruptness of the change. So gracefully does she shift the scene from one character to another, that even the modulations of her voice are perfect. She has a most complete command of her vocal organs, and wether she was the pleading Queen Katherine struggling between indignation and grief, or the cold, scheming Wolsey, the wide distinction between the two was perfectly preserved."

CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Man Seriously Wounded in the Twelfth Ward.

At an early hour this morning the fire alarm telegraph brought from the Twelfth ward a statement that a man named John Hughes had been attacked and cut by another man named Robert Barnes. The statement stated that the affray occurred on the hill side above the railroad tracks, and opposite the head of Twenty-ninth street. Hughes was cut on the head, which the telegram stated was opened from above the left eye for a distance of four inches. No arrests were made. Lieutenants of the police manipulating the fire alarm telegraph would be a little more explicit in giving the details of matters of this kind, they would be conferring a great favor on the reporters of the press, and through them on the public.

Attempted Robbery.

About midnight an attempt was made to rob the Methodist Book Concern, on the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley. About the hour named some one threw a brick through a large pane of glass in one of the doors of the establishment, the act not being noticed at the time by the police. The would be robbers soon after returned and entered the building. Several small articles were stolen, but the thieves, who were evidently after money, were disappointed. One of the attachees of the establishment was happened to be passing the store between twelve and one o'clock this morning was the first to discover the condition of affairs. Captain Cupples asks "Where were the police?"

More Trouble.

An information was made yesterday against J. H. Ludwig and H. C. Comegys, now on trial in the Criminal Court on charges of forgery, before Alderman Gripp, charging them with fleecing, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The defendants, who are being tried for raising a check on the Fort Pitt Bank of this city are supposed to be the parties who made a similar attempt to defraud the banking house of Perrin & Gould, of the Queen City, out of some $6,500. It is understood that the Ohio defendants are acquitted in our court they will be immediately arrested and taken to Cincinnati.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 25, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	1	5
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	6
Memphis, Tenn.	0	6	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	1	0
New Orleans, La.	0	11	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	1
Shreveport, La.	0	9	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	1	0	0
St. Paul,	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	12

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—Heavy rains last night. The river has risen thirty inches and is still rising. Arrived—Minnie, from below. Departed—Little Rock, above; Thos. H. Allen, Memphis.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—River twelve feet and falling. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas river. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh; H. Clay Wilson, New Orleans.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—River swelling; five feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain this morning. Arrived—B. H. Hunt and Eldyville, Evansville; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; John Lumsden, Cairo; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Rover, Kanawha. Departed—John Lumsdun, Cairo; B. H. Hunt, Evansville; Emma Floyd.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Arrived—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Mohawk and barges, John Kyle, St. Louis; Mary E. Forsythe, Cairo; Seminole, White river. No departures. Rained all day yesterday and to-day.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Reports of Committees—The Tripartite Bridge—What a Member Said at Harrisburg—Business for the Retrenchment and Reform Committee—Sundry Petitions, Resolutions and Ordinances Acted On, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon our City Councils held a regular meeting. There was a fair attendance in both branches. The proceedings, which were not devoid of interest, were as follows:

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch came to order at the usual hour, President Gross in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, the rules were suspended and the reports of standing committees declared in order.

Mr. Chalmers presented the report of the Water Committee for February, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Current Expenses.....$8,341 66
Permanent Extension.....2,488 05

Total.....$8,829 69

Mr. Neely presented a petition and ordinance for the erection of an iron clad by Munn & Grier, on Mageestreet. Petition filed and ordinance passed.

Mr. E. P. Jones—Report of Road Committee for January, showing expenses in first district for the month $955 32; second district, $704 50; third district, $1,094 67. Total, $2,756 49. Adjourned.

Also, report of same committee for February, with ordinance for opening of Sylvan avenue from Mars street to Four-mile run road. Laid over.

Also, report of viewers on assessments on Winebiddle avenue. Re-committed for corrections.

Also, ordinance for the opening of Roup street from Winebiddle avenue to Rebecca street. Passed.

THE TRAVEL ON PENN AVENUE.

Mr. Smith, from a special committee appointed to devise some means to relieve Penn avenue of some of its immense travel, presented a report accompanied by the following:

Ordinance for widening of Smallman street to sixty feet from Eleventh street to the Arsenal. Referred to street committee and ordered to be be printed.

Also resolution for appointment of viewers to inquire into the necessity of wood-paving Penn street from Water street to Butler. Laid over.

Also a resolution asking the Mayor to enforce the ordinance preventing the blockading of the streets. Passed.

Mr. Pearson, from the Market Committee reported in favor of allowing J. W. Driscoll the use of either Council Chamber for each Sabbath during the year, commencing April 1st, for Sabbath School purposes. Passed.

Resolution allowing Tate, Smullen & Tate to place supports under a new building, 313 Liberty street. Passed. Petition for water pipe on Porter and Boquet streets. Referred. Petition for covering of a sewer on Colwell street. Referred. Petition for the opening of Charlotte street; petition for water pipe on Juniper street. Referred. Ordinance for the opening of Liberty avenue from Thirty-second street to Center avenue. Passed.

Mr. R. H. Smith—Resolution appointing a special committee for making proper arrangements for the formal opening of the new City Hall. Passed.

WHAT WAS SAID AT HARRISBURG.

Mr. Aiken—A resolution setting forth that a certain member of the Select Council had stated recently, in Harrisburg, that some of the members of the Council had tax receipts which they could not account for, and asking that the matter be investigated.

Mr. Burgwin asked the gentlemans authority for making such a statement.

Mr. Aiken replied that Mr. Taylor, the member of Assembly from the First District, had so expressed himself to Mr. Friday in his (Mr. Aiken's) presence.

Mr. Burgwin—Well, who is the man?

Mr. Aiken—Mr. W. C. McCarthy.

Mr. McCune (observing that Mr. McCarthy was absent at the moment.) The gentlemen will please state that Mr. McCarthy has just stepped out and I would suggest that the matter be postponed until the member takes his seat again.

Mr. Aiken withdrew his resolution for the time. Mr. McCarthy entered at the moment and the matter was resumed. The resolution was read for the gentlemans benefit.

Mr. McCarthy said that he was entitled to know which member of the Select Council is referred to.

Mr. Aiken repeated his remark that the gentleman from the Eleventh ward was the person referred to.

Mr. McCarthy denied the soft impeachment and maintained that his remarks had been misconstrued.

After Mr. Littell, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Aiken and other members had discussed the resolution at length, it was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

Mr. Pearson presented the resolutions passed at the meeting, of the members of the Coal Exchange on Saturday, in reference to the tripartite bridge.

It was asked that Councils pass a resolution requesting the representatives of the county in the Legislature to oppose any change in the charter of the Tripartite Bridge Company which would admit of the lowering of the proposed structure from the original elevation and the erection any fewer spans than the proposed number of spans. A committee of seven (three from Select and four from Common Council) was asked to ascertain what effect the erection of the proposed bridge would have upon navigation.

The resolution was passed, and Messrs. Pearson, Lloyd and Murray were appointed from Select Council, and Messrs. Cohen, Hare, Darlington and J. Fleming from Common Council.

Mr. Morrow, a resolution asking the Legislature not to change the charter of the Tripartite Bridge Company without any change be approved by Councils. Passed.

Mr. Riddell moved that a City Engineer be elected at the next regular meeting of Councils. Carried.

Some minor business from Common Council was concurred in, after which Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The President being absent, Wm. B. Negley, Esq., was called to preside.

READING OF THE MINUTES.

Mr. Gazzam offered a paper setting forth that on the 11th of December, 1871, the Select Council adopted a resolution authorizing the Water Commission to employ a civil and mechanical engineer at a salary not exceeding $4,000 each, and a secretary at a salary not exceeding $2,500, which action was concurred in by Common Council January 2d, 1872, but no minute made by the Clerk. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Council be instructed to correct his record by inserting the action of this body on the resolution. Adopted.

THE POOR ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Arthurs presented the report of the committee to audit the accounts of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. They reported the accounts correct. Report adopted.

PENN AVENUE PAVEMENT—WHO'S TO BLAME?

Dr. Arthurs from the Street Committee, presented a communication from Messrs. Barton & Keeney, contractors for paving Penn avenue, covering a similar communication addressed to the Water Committee, relative to the sinking of the Miller pavement in certain places on said avenue. The contractors say that the sinking occurs where the water pipes have been laid, and think they are not responsible, as the ground was not given time enough to settle, after the pipes had been laid. They urge the importance of having the defects repaired, before the spring rains occur, and propose to do the work at cost. The communication was referred to the Street Committee.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Duff offered a resolution for a special committee to ascertain what, if any, increase of officers is required in the City Engineer's office. Referred to Street and Survey Committee.

SHADY LANE.

Mr. John Fleming presented an ordinance to grade and pave Shady Lane, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, and authorizing the election of commissioners for that purpose. Read three times and passed.

Petition for grading and paving Ash alley, from Liberty alley to Butler street; referred to Street Committee. A petition to grade and pave Calvin street; similar reference.

UNIFORMS FOR THE FIREMEN.

Mr. Gazzam called up the resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners, if they deem it expedient, to furnish one suit of clothing each year, including overcoat, to the members of the Fire Department.

Mr. Kelly and others opposed the resolution. Let the firemen furnish their own clothing, as other people had to do. He was opposed to increasing the expenditures in this way, as there were plenty of people willing to take the places and buy their own clothing.

Mr. Sims advocated the passage of the resolution. The firemen were not better paid than the police, and had just as strong claims for uniforms. At every fire their clothing was more or less damaged.

After some further discussion, the resolution was laid over until next meeting.

THE MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, was called up, read a second time, and laid over.

STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, presented a report with ordinance to widen Strawberry alley to forty feet, from Grant to Fountain streets; also, an ordinance to grade and pave the same. Adopted.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented a report, with resolutions, revoking the appointment of Kinney Goff as Salt Inspector, and that the Controller require said Goff to render forthwith an account of all fees received by him as Inspector during his several terms of office, and to pay into the City Treasury the percentage required by law.

The resolutions were adopted.

The same committee reported that they had appointed a sub-committee to examine into the workings of the City Engineer's department, with a view to recommending several important changes, and therefore suggested the propriety of postponing the election of a City Engineer for the present. Report received and filed.

THE NEW WOODEN BRIDGE PROJECT.

Mr. Oliver offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is stated that the Monongahela Bridge Company contemplate building a wooden covered bridge on the site of the wire suspension bridge from Smithfield street to the South Side:

Resolved, That Councils protest against the erection of a wooden bridge within the limits of the city, and that the City Solicitor is hereby instructed to immediately prepare an act of the Legislature prohibiting the erection of wooden bridges in this city, without the consent of Councils.

Mr. Oliver expressed great surprise that the managers of the bridge company should take such a decided "step backwards" in the matter of the erection of a new bridge, as to even contemplate the substitution of an old-fashioned wooden structure, for the wire suspension bridge now in use. The property along Smithfield street, valued at seven or eight millions of dollars, would be seriously damaged by this old-fogy, Rip-Van-Winkle project, if it was suffered to be carried out, and they should protest as one man against it. It was given out that the reason which had governed the bridge company in this matter, was a pecuniary one—that the wooden structure could be built for $300,000, while a modern iron bridge would cost about $600,000. He contended that the stock could not be in other words, that the stock could not be made to pay as large dividends if an iron bridge were built. He contrasted this policy with that of the Tripartite Bridge Company, which proposed to spend one million dollars in building a bridge without immediate prospective returns in the way of handsome dividends. This immense expenditure was to be made where only a ferry line now found employment, while it was well known that the patronage of the old Monongahela bridge was not only large, but rapidly increasing, and would continue to increase for yeresing, and would continue to increase for years to come. If the funds of the company were not ample enough, they could very easily increase their capital stock, and put up a bridge that would be a credit to the city, and in keeping with the engineering skill and progress of the age. There was another aspect of the case, quite as important—namely: the erection of a wooden bridge meant narrow spans, and a continued interruption of rivernavigation. It would also be liable to destruction by fire, as the first wooden bridge at this point had fallen a prey to the flames in the great fire of 1845. He therefore believed it to be the duty of Councils very high mind; in fact, a duty to the public education as could prevent the danger and disgrace of this old fogy project.

Mr. Watson took the ground that the Bridge Company had a right to erect a wooden bridge. The old charter did not permit them to do so, and he had not heard of their getting a new one. If they had already obtained the engineer, the Leg

HISTORY
OF
PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND VICINITY,
FROM 1750 *TO* 1872.

1750.

The first man we have any record of being about where the city of Pittsburgh now lies, was Christopher Gist, who is dispatched by the Ohio Land Company to explore the country along the Ohio. He crosses the Allegheny about four miles up that river from its mouth; on coming down passes on the north side of Monument hill, so that he does not see the Monongahela, consequently making no mention of it, and preceeds west as far as the falls at Louisville. The Ohio Valley was occupied by the various clans of Iroquois, Delaware and Shawanese Indians.

1753.

November 24.—George Washington arrived at the point of land, now occupied by Pittsburgh, upon which there was not at that time, in all probability, a human resident, and made the following note in his journal: "I think it extremely well situated for a fort, as it has absolute command of both rivers." He states that at this point, which he terms the forks, lives Shingiss, king of the Delawares. Washington called to invite the Indian king to a council at Logtown....In this year Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to visit Logtown and interview the French, who were reported as having assembled in a hostile manner on the Ohio river. He engages Gist as his pilot, visits Venango, and returning to the fork he and Gist built a raft to cross the Allegheny. They are wrecked by the ice in the attempt, but succeed in wading to an island (Wainwright's.) They spend the night there; all of Gist's fingers and some of his toes frozen. Cross on the ice formed during the night to the main shore the next morning. They landed at near about where the Mechanic-street bridge now stands.

1754.

February 17.—Mr. Trent arrived at the forks to meet Mr. Gist and others for the purpose of laying the foundation of a fort....In this year also Fort Duquesne erected near the forks of the rivers, by the French under Capt'n Contrecoeur....Meeting held to express indignation against horse-racing, gambling, plays and lotteries.

1755.

July 9.—General Braddock surprised by French and Indians at "Braddock's Fields." During the engagement which followed Braddock had five horses shot from under him. He himself was shot through the arm and lungs, and died four days after. The force he had with him consisted of 2000 regular troops. The French army was composed of 1500 regular and 600 irregular soldiers, aided by a large number of Indians. Braddock was disastrously defeated. Ten of his captains and fifteen of his lieutenants were killed, and five of the former and twenty-two of the latter were wounded. Of the privates 714 were killed or wounded. Braddock was buried in the middle of the road for the purpose of concealing his body from the Indians.

1756.

February 19.—There came up the Ohio from the Mississippi about thirty batteaux, loaded with flour, pork, brandy, peas, and Indian corn. The crews consisted of about 150 men. They were three months in coming to Fort Duquesne, and came all the way up the falls without unloading.

1758.

September 11.—Maj. Grant (English) arrived at 11 o'clock at night within a quarter of a mile of Fort Duquesne, with 37 officers and 805 privates. Maj. Grant sent 2 officers and 50 men to the fort to attacking all the Indians and others they should find outside of the fort. They saw none and were not challenged by the sentries. Next morning the French and Indians sallied from the fort, and attacking the advance guard in overpowering numbers, compelled them to fall back upon the main body. Maj. Grant's forces fought desperately, but were flanked, finally, and forced to retreat, many of them being driven into the river, and Maj. Grant, it is supposed, fell into the hands of the French.

November 18.—General Forbes advanced with the rear division of the army from the Lovalhanna, and on the 25th arrived at this place. When they reached about where Canal street is they discovered the fort to be in flames, and the last of the boats, with the flying Frenchmen, were seen passing down the Ohio by Smoky Island. Fort Duquesne was destroyed or greatly injured by the French. It was therefore determined to erect a small work to be occupied by two hundred men. A small square stockade with a bastion at each angle was erected on the banks of the Monongahela, between Liberty and Wood streets. After Gen. Forbes departed for Philadelphia Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command of this point.

1759.

January 1.—Fort Pitt, whence our city derives its name, was nearly completed, from which date this point appears in the newspapers of the day, and in letters, to have been indiscriminately called Fort Pitt and Pittsburgh. Of the trade at this point at that time Smollett makes the following mention when recording the actions of Major-General Stanwix, at Fort Pitt, in the winter of 1759-60. He says, "The happy consequences of these measures were soon apparent in the production of considerable trade between the natives and the merchants of Pittsburgh." The Pennsylvania *Gazette*, published in Philadelphia on the 15th of March contains the following: "On Wednesday last, of a tedious illness, General John Forbes died, aged 49 years, commander of His Majesty's troops in the southern provinces of North America"....In the latter part of this year the French in Canada began to raise an army at Niagara to attack Fort Pitt, which was in an ill state of defense, but the attack was countermanded as a large force of English was moving on Niagara.

1760.

June 8.—Fort Pitt was strengthened and fully finished by General Stanwix. It is said to have cost the British sixty thousand pounds sterling.

1762.

December 27.—Previous to this date the land of Pennsylvania, controlled by Penn and his

PITTSBURGH, Washington AND Baltimore

CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, RICHMOND, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH,

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HISTORY OF 1762—Continued.

heirs, sold at £15 10s—$3.33—per hundred acres. From December 27 to the 5th of August following, sales were made at £9, and from the 5th of August to the same time the next year sales were made at £15 10s—$41.33.

1764.

February 10.—Col. John Campbell laid out a plan of lots near the fort, now embraced in four squares in the city of Pittsburgh, which act may be regarded as the inception of the present city. In this year there was a general Indian war, and Fort Pitt was vigorously attacked and closely besieged by the savages until relieved by Col. Bouquet. In the fall General Bouquet built the redoubt now standing at the point. (See illustration on first page.)

1769.

January 5.—A warrant was issued for the survey of "the manor of Pittsburgh," which survey was completed May, 1769, and embraced 5,766 acres.

1770.

October 17.—Washington again visited Pittsburgh, when he lodged, according to his journal, at one Mr. Semple's, who kept a good house of public entertainment. His house was situated on Water and Ferry streets. It was built of logs roughly hewn, in the year 1764, by Colonel George Morgan. It was the first shingle-roof house in this place.

1772.

In this year Fort Pitt was abandoned by the English troops under Major Edmondson.

1773.

February 26.—Westmoreland county was established. Allegheny county being a portion of it, but it was afterward divided.

1774.

January 25.—Dr. Connolly raised a company of disorderly persons and commenced firing on some friendly Indians, killing several. They then went to Hannastown, then the county seat of Westmoreland county, and surrounded the jail and released two of the prisoners. Connolly was arrested and imprisoned at Hagerstown.

1775.

October 20.—A meeting was held in the city of Pittsburgh to sustain the people of New England in their resistance to King George III.

1776.

July 7.—The authority of the Continental Congress was recognized. A military force of one hundred men were stationed here under Major Neville....In this year Messrs. Gibson & Linn descended by water from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, to procure military stores for the troops stationed at the former place. They completely succeeded in their hazardous enterprise, and brought back a cargo of 136 kegs of gunpowder. On reaching the falls of the Ohio on their return, in the spring of 1777, they were obliged to unload their boats and carry their cargo round the rapids, each of their men carrying three kegs at a time on his back. The powder was delivered at Wheeling and afterward transported to Fort Pitt.

1777.

February 23.—In this year boat building was commenced at Pittsburgh. There were fourteen carpenters and sawyers came to this place from Philadelphia, and were set at work a few miles above the fort, near a saw-mill. They built a batteau forty feet long, nine feet wide and thirty-two inches deep, which was intended to transport troops....In this year the county courts were ordered to be held in Pittsburgh.

1779.

August 11.—Col. Daniel Brodhead left this place with 605 men on an expedition against the Senecas and Muncy Indians, and returned with success on September 14.....In this year there was a famine here, bacon selling for one dollar per pound and other articles in proportion. Paper currency depreciated greatly.

1781.

November 6.—News was received at Fort Pitt of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Thirteen pieces of artillery were fired, and a gill of liquor was issued to each of the soldiers.

1783.

November 5.—John Penn and John Penn, jr., made the first sale of land within the manor of Pittsburgh, as the Penn property in this vicinity was styled. This sale was made to Isaac Craig and Steven Bayard, and comprised the ground between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny river, and contained three acres.

1784.

September 30.—There was a great speculation fever here about the purchasing of lots.... In this year Congress appointed five commissioners to hold treaties with the various tribes of Indians on the border....Pittsburgh was laid out as a town by Thomas Brickley, of Bedford. ....The early streets of Pittsburgh were laid out in this year by a man named Vickroy....At this period the town began to expand slowly, and a certain kind of manufactories were established. Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard, who were in the mercantile business, formed a partnership with Turnbull, Marmie & Co., of Philadelphia, and in addition to their original object, added a distillery here, a saw-mill up the Allegheny, and salt-works somewhere on Big Beaver....Major Ebenezer Denny speaks of Pittsburgh as follows: "The place is almost entirely inhabited by Scotts and Irish, who live in paltry log houses and are dirty as in the north of Ireland, or even in Scotland. There is a great deal of small trade carried on. The goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per cwt. at Baltimore and Philadelphia. The place, I believe, will never be very considerable."....In an extract from the journal of Arthur Lee, is the following, which may be regarded as the first record of coal mining at this point: "The banks on the Monongahela on the west or opposite side to Pittsburgh, are steep, close to the water, and about two hundred yards high. About one-third of the way from the top is a vein of coal above one of the rocks. The coal is burned in the town and is considered good. The property of this and of the town is in the Penns. They have lotted out the face of the hill at thirty pounds a lot, to dig coal as far in as the perpendicular falling from the summit of the bank."....Marbury

HISTORY OF 1784.—Continued.

street was named after a captain by that name who was on duty at Fort Pitt. July 1, to April 31, 1792, land held by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was sold at £10 ($25.66⅔) per one hundred acres. Land of the purchase of this year lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek was sold by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for £7 10s ($20) per one hundred acres.

1785.

May 1—From this date to March 1st, 1789, land (new purchase) held by the state of Pennsylvania, was sold at £30 ($80) per 100 acres.

In this year there were only two log houses in Allegheny City.

1786.

January 30.—Pittsburgh contained thirty-six log houses, one stone and one frame house, and five small stores. The census gives the population at 1,265....It is also stated that in this year there were two physicians here; Dr. Bedford was one. Also, two lawyers, Mr. Breckinridge, and another, perhaps, James Ross....The price of carriage at this period from Philadelphia was six cents per pound. Postal facilities were extended to the people in the latter part of the year.....In August of this year, the Rev. Samuel Barr, of the Calvinistic faith, settled here. One German Lutheran preached occasionally.... In September a church of square timber was built on the present site of the First Presbyterian church on Wood street....John Scull and Joseph Hall issued the first number of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* this year.

1787.

The first market-house on Market street was built, corner of Market and Second streets.... The "Presbyterian congregation of the town of Pittsburgh" incorporated.

1788.

July 20.—Up to this time the citizens had to go to Hannastown, more than thirty miles, to attend court, when they wanted law or justice, or both. In September, when the struggle between Pittsburgh and Hannastown was ended by the organization of Allegheny county, by this act court was held at Pittsburgh....In this year the Trustees authorized the purchase of lots for the erection of a court-house and jail. The Trustees selected the Diamond square, where the present market-house stands, for the court-house and prison....Among the events we find that David Bradford was admitted to practice law in Allegheny county. Jeff. Davis' wife was the gentleman's grand-daughter. Judge Alex. Addison was also admitted to practice law. He died 1806. Also, John Woods, (a member of Congress, who died 1817); James Ross, Jr., (member of Congress, died 1847); David St. Clair, (a son of General St. Clair, dead), and Judge Geo. Thompson, (dead).

September 24.—Allegheny county was formed from part of Westmoreland. Square miles, 754; number of acres, 482,560.

1789.

March 28—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* contains the following: "The usual drawback on the happiness of a village society (scandal) has begun to show itself, as there is no regular clergyman settled in the town to prevent it." ....Thomas Hutchins died this year in Pittsburgh. He was the geographer-general to the United States, and served at Fort Pitt.....Allegheny was laid out this year by the order of the supreme executive-council of Pennsylvania. It consisted of one hundred lots, 60x240 feet (the outer lots, which were quite numerous, contained from eight to ten acres). Tuey ran up the Allegheny and down the Ohio, containing several thousand acres....G. Vallandigham (grand-father of the late C. L. Vallandigham) was this year admitted to practice law in Allegheny county courts. So, also, was John Young, first president-judge of Westmoreland county.

1790.

October 1—The postages at Pittsburgh for the year ending that date, were $110.98.....Indians troublesome this year, and Fort Lafayette ordered to be constructed; completed in 1792.

1792.

June 29—The workingmen of Pittsburgh consisted of 1 clock and watch-maker (John Johnston), 2 coopers, 1 skin-dresser and breeches-maker, 2 tanners and curriers, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 hatters, 2 weavers, 5 blacksmiths, 5 shoemakers, 3 saddlers, 1 maltster and brewer, 2 tinners, 1 rope-maker, 3 wheelwrights, 1 stocking-weaver, 2 whitesmiths; total 37.

1793.

January 6—The taxable inhabitants of Allegheny county were found to be 2,510, and the number of slaves 54....The first criminal trial of importance at this period was that of Capt. Samuel Brady, the noted Indian-fighter, for killing certain Indians, near the mouth of Beaver creek, in the spring of 1791. Chief-justice Tilghman presided on the trial, assisted by Judge Yeates. The jury acquitted Captain Brady without leaving the box.....George Armstrong admitted to practice law in Allegheny county.....Gen. Wayne's army located here.

1794.

April 22.—Mail boats were established to run from Wheeling to Limestown and back once in every two weeks (the mails were carried from Wheeling to Pittsburgh and returned on horseback). They were manned by a steersman and four oarsmen to each boat, each man had a musket. On this day the act was passed incorporating the town of Pittsburgh into a borough.

July 17.—The great whisky insurrection, lasting for upward of three months, began on this day....The jail and court-house in the Diamond square were completed this year. Steam engines were first introduced in Pittsburgh.... The Eagle fire company was organized....This same year there was started a line of boats from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, in relation to which we quote from an advertisement in *The Centinel of the North-western Territory*, published at Cincinnati under date of January 11, 1794. The advertisement states: "Two boats for the present will start from Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, and return to Cincinnati in the following manner, viz: First boat will leave Cincinnati this morning at eight o'clock; and return to Cincinnati so as to be ready to sail again in four weeks. The second boat will leave Cincinnati on Saturday, the 30th inst.; and return to Cincinnati in four weeks, as

INCORPORATED, 1794.

HAS PAID LOSSES EXCEEDING

Twenty-five Million Dollars!

Losses by Chicago Fire, all paid, $500,000

Fac simile of an advertisement which appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette, May 11, 1801.]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their agent in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such other assistance as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of discount and deposit, in Pittsburgh.

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May 11, 1801. tf

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PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

HISTORY OF 1794.—Continued.

above. And so regularly each boat performing the voyage to and from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh once in every four weeks.

1795.

May 10.—The Allegheny river lumber trade commenced.

1796.

January 9—The population of the city was 1,390; number of houses, 102.....Also, in this year the first paper-mill was started—the Redstone mills—near Brownsville. .... The McClurg family arrive here in the summer, and settle in what is now called Ormsby borough. ....The manufacture of glass was commenced this year by Gen. James O'Hara, in company with Major Isaac Craig. The difficulty of procuring workmen, want of experience and other obstacles occasioned great delay and heavy expenditures of money, insomuch that the success of the business, for two or three years, seemed very doubtful. In the year Major Craig declined any further concern in it. An additional glass-works was built by Gen. O'Hara in 1802, and preparations made for the manufacture of white and flint-glass. An agent was sent to England to secure workmen, but, owing to the war at that time between France and that country, returned unsuccessful.

April 4.—The ramparts of Fort Pitt were still standing, and a portion of the officers' quarters. Outside the fort, next to the Allegheny river, was a large, deep pond, the resort of wild ducks. On Liberty street, from Fifth to the foot of Fourth, was another pond. There was another pond in the square in the front of the St. Charles hotel, and still another extending along the north side of Grant's hill, from Fourth street to Seventh.

1798.

May 16.—The galley "President Adams," was launched. This was the first war vessel built, competent for a sea voyage, to meet the then impending war with France; others were afterward built on the Atlantic, but the first ordered one for that contingency was launched here....In this year the Shawanese Indians form a settlement on Montour's Island six miles below Pittsburgh. A. W. Foster, sr., was admitted to practice law in Allegheny county courts, and died at Mercer, March 3, 1843. Mr. Meason who died in 1812, at Washington City, was admitted to practice law in the Allegheny courts this year....Buckwheat was grown, this year, on the bar in the river opposite Water street, between Grant and the Point.

1799.

A cavalry company was organized in this year, of which Dr. George Stevenson was captain.

1800.

January 16.—The census gives Pittsburgh a population of 1,565.

October 1.—Parade of the members of the Pittsburgh light dragoons.

October 21.—One hundred Federal troops arrived here, under Major Cars.

October 14.—Albert Gallatin elected to congress. Ewalt and Thomas Morton elected to state legislature. John Johnston elected coroner.

1801.

January 2.—Prices in market this year were: Beef, per pound, 3 to 5 cents; pork, 3 to 4 cents; mutton, 4 to 5 cents; venison, 3 to 4 cents; flour, $1.25 to $2.00 per 100 weight; potatoes, 25 to 30 cents per bushel; butter 10 to 13 cents per pound; turkeys, 40 to 50 cents.

May 1.—Arrival of schooner "Monongahela Farmer," built at Elizabethtown, with a cargo of flour for New Orleans. She was rigged and fitted for sea.....The expense of Allegheny county from January 1, to August 19, 1801, was $8,350.57. $2,142.18 of the above amount was for building the court-house.....Henry Baldwin was admitted to practice law in Allegheny county. He afterward was a member of congress and justice of supreme court of U. S. Died April 22, 1844.....Wm. Wilkins (state senator, member of congress, secretary of war, minister to Russia, judge of common pleas court), was this year admitted to practice law in Allegheny county courts.....This year Thos. Wilson was agent for the Insurance Company of North America. [See *fac simile* of advertisement of that company, from the *Gazette* of May 11.]....Coal sold this year at a sixpence per bushel, and flour was bought at $1.50 per 196-weight.

1802.

The Allegheny fire company was organized this year.....The public buildings in this city were nine in number.

1803.

The receipts of the county for this year were $7,136.78½, and the expenses $6,969.17½.....The average value of articles manufactured here amounted to upward of $350,000.....The first foundry was built this year on the site of the present postoffice.

1804.

January 1.—The first bank established in Pittsburgh was a branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in a stone building on the east side of Second street, between Market and Ferry. The building stood until 1845, when it was destroyed by the great fire.....On the 17th of March, 1804, owing to a change in the borough law by the legislature, an election was held "for twelve respectable citizens for town council, one burgess and one high-constable, between the hours of 12 M. and 6 P. M.," at the court-house. The contest for burgess was a very exciting one, judging from the editorials in the *Tree of Liberty*. It resulted as follows: Pressly Neville, 143 votes; James O'Hara, 103. ....The expenses of the county for this year were $4,067.85.....The county treasurer's salary was $125.....The total vote for the burgess of the borough of Pittsburgh was 246.....On May 21 Postmaster Hugh Scott died.....This year Pittsburgh told of 2,400 inhabitants.....The first foundry in the city was started by Joseph McClurg.

January 11.—The total vote for burgess was 306. The total vote at this period in the county for Governor was 2036....A volunteer military company, organized at this time, called "the Light Infantry company," commanded by Hon. William Williams. The company disbanded on the 4th of July....The newspaper *Commonwealth* was started in this year, also the *Tree of Liberty*, edited by WalterForward....In this year Tarleton Bates, prothonotor, challenged a merchant named Thomas Stewart to a duel.

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